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- (1) Always type your article; *never* send in a hand-written manuscript.
- (2) Type double space and on one side of the paper only. It is virtually impossible to edit single-space copy for the printer.
- (3) Number each page in the upper right corner.

In the past we have had to decline various interesting stories because they did not follow at least the first two requirements. Our office staff is too small to retype manuscripts, however worthy, in the required style.

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VOLUME 93, Nos. 8 & 9 AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1959 WHOLE NUMBER 779

Contents

PAGE

- 627 The President General's Message

FEATURES

- 628 "We, the People"
A History of the Constitution of the United States of America
Susan D. Tiffany
- 631 Hopewell Village
Dennis C. Kurjack
- 634 The Place of Tamassee in My Life
Paul B. Nix
- 635 The Visit of Aaron Burr
Anne Worthington Newton

DEPARTMENTS

- 640 What Are YOU Sharing?
Virginia B. Johnson
- 641 National Defense
Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes
- 645 State Activities
- 647 With the Chapters
- 651 National Honor Roll—1958-1959
- 657 Genealogical Records—Genealogical Source Material
Beatrice Kenyon
- 664 National Chairmen of National Committees—1959
- 665 Minutes, National Board of Management
Special Meeting, June 3, 1959
- 666 D.A.R. Membership as of June 1, 1959
- 670 Facsimile of a Completed Genealogical Form

MISCELLANEOUS

- 638 Dr. Wernher von Braun Receives D.A.R. Americanism Medal
Anne Melson Stommel
- 655 Dedication of Josiah Lambert Marker
Mrs. Ralph F. Mittendorf
- 663 Lamar Gets Monument
- 663 Six Sisters in One Chapter
Grace K. Leavell
- 665 The New Forty-Niner
- 668 Among Our Contributors
- 668 The Junior Dream That Came True
Nancy Drake Reese



**Mrs. Ashmead White,
President General, N.S.D.A.R.
Presents Award to Midshipman
Stanley Wayne Legro**

On Monday, June 1, 1959, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes of Maryland entertained Mrs. Ashmead White; Mrs. Ellsworth E. Clark, State Regent of D.C.; Mrs. Ross B. Hagar, Librarian General; Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent of Maryland, and Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Recording Secretary General, at the United States Naval Academy Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., at a luncheon before the presentation of awards which took place at 2:00 p.m.

Midshipman Stanley Wayne Legro of Houston, Texas received the award for the highest rating in Seamanship. The prize was a camera presented to him by Mrs. White.

Official U.S. Navy Photograph

**Presentation of D.A.R. Award at
United States Military Academy**

The annual award . . . a portable typewriter . . . given by the National Society, D.A.R. was presented during June week. Mrs. Harold E. Erb, First Vice President General, presented the award to 2nd Lieutenant John H. Veidt, Jr., of Milford, Ohio, at the Brigade Review of the Corps of Cadets Monday afternoon, June 1st. He was the recipient of a number of Military and Academic Awards and stood number 5 in General Order of Merit out of a class of 494 at the time of graduation, June 3rd.

U.S. Army Photograph





The President General's Message



AS WE observe Constitution Week, September 17-23, our thoughts are directed as never before to a consideration and appreciation of the virtue and wisdom and patriotism of those members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 who formulated, as one English commentator put it, "the noblest document ever produced by the mind of man."

As Daughters of the American Revolution we have a direct and abiding interest in this great document. It completed the American Revolution and guaranteed to future generations, yet unborn, the enjoyment of the liberty obtained for the individual by that historic struggle.

The members of the Constitutional Convention which produced the Constitution of the United States of America were patriots who had risked their lives and fortunes to win the victory over tyrannical government. The ideals of the American Revolution as expressed in the Declaration of Independence needed practical expression in a

Charter of government for the protection of those ideals. What were those ideals? They were, first of all, an abiding conviction of the inherent dignity of each individual citizen upon whom Almighty God had conferred certain unalienable rights even as against the Government and, secondly, the duty of a Government to respect and vindicate those individual rights of its citizens. It was necessary, however, to establish a central government strong enough to protect the infant Republic against its foreign enemies and to insure domestic tranquility, but dedicated to limited and divided powers in order to guarantee the individual liberties and the right of local self-government recently obtained by the people and the several States. The Constitution and its first ten amendments, or Bill of Rights, accomplished these great purposes.

The amazing growth of our country has resulted directly from the protection of the lives, liberties and property of its individual citizens and the release of individual initiative and effort resulting from that protection. We are the grateful beneficiaries of the wisdom and foresight of our Revolutionary ancestors. It is a goodly heritage.

We must face the fact, however, that within the last three decades, there has been a loss of faith both at home and abroad in the ideals of individual liberty and limited government. Constitutional protections of property have been relaxed and the growing power of the Federal Government at the expense of the liberties of the States and of the people is all too evident. We must rededicate ourselves, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the reeducation of the citizens of our country and particularly of our younger citizens in patriotic thought and our glorious heritage of constitutional liberty. Only thus will the "Faith of our Fathers" still live in our Constitutional Republic.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

"We, the people" . . .

A History of the Constitution of the United States of America

by Susan D. Tiffany

Presidio Chapter, San Francisco, Calif.

FOR a clearer understanding of this great document as we know it today it seems advisable to go back into the early history of our American Colonies and trace some of the steps that eventually, after great difficulties and much trial and error, brought forth our *Constitution*.

As far back as 1690, the government of Massachusetts addressed a circular letter to all the Colonies as far south as Maryland, inviting them to agree upon some central plan of operation for the defense of all.

Delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York met in New York City in May 1690, and the campaign against Canada was planned; this was the first concerted attempt in America to establish an overall system of defense.

More than 84 years later, on September 5, 1774, the first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters' Hall, a new building erected by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. Eleven Colonies were represented by 44 delegates. Three more delegates arrived on September 14, and still others appeared soon thereafter, making a total of 54.

Patrick Henry opened the Congress with one of his usual fiery speeches, asking for unity among the Colonies and asserting: "I am not a Virginian, but an American." This was the text of every speech afterward. And so the delegates got down to business.

In spite of the plea (and one might suppose that all desired unity), there were, from the first groping attempt to form a new government, much dissension and often bitter wrangling right down to the time many years later when the *Constitution* was finally adopted—and even after that.

Various committees were appointed in this First Continental Congress, and by the middle of September tempers were flaring, and hot debates covered a wide range. They tried to

avoid the appearance of revolution, while making bold proposals. Some delegates were radical, some conservative, and some, as was only human, very timid.

Many resolutions were proposed; and, in spite of discord, enough were finally adopted to unite the Colonies sufficiently to cast down the gauntlet of defiance to Great Britain.

Some of the important items adopted were designated as follows:

"A Declaration of Colonial Rights."

"The American Association."

"An Address to the People of Great Britain." (This was written by John Jay, who later was active in writing a series of articles supporting the *Constitution*.)

A vote of thanks was also sent to the friends of the Colonies in Parliament, as well as a petition to King George III.

Having recommended the holding of a Second Continental Congress in May of the following year, this Congress adjourned on October 26, 1774, and the members went home, believing that war was inevitable.

The actual sessions of the First Congress occupied only 31 days, but produced a profound sensation in both hemispheres. The papers they put forth might well be considered the first real steps toward framing of the *Constitution*. They commanded the admiration of the leading statesmen of Europe and astonished the world, for up to that time Americans had been regarded as a conglomeration of rather uncouth, unintelligent farmers, shopkeepers, and petty merchants.

Sessions of the Congress were held at various times and in various places from that first meeting in 1774, while we were still under British rule, until 1785, when New York City was designated as the regular meeting

place. Thereafter meetings convened annually on the first Monday in November until 1788, when the *Constitution* was adopted. Among the last entries in its journals by Charles Thomson, its permanent secretary, was one dated October 21, 1788.

This Congress represented the only responsible government of the young nation during the 15 years of its existence and as such has no parallel. The extent of its struggle to maintain its financial credit, to carry on the war, and above all to function without any previously established powers or proved course of action can never be known. This involved great personal sacrifice, much intelligent thinking, unswerving patriotism, and abounding faith in the cause of freedom and its ultimate triumph.

At first the Congress was a spontaneous gathering of representative patriots from the different Colonies to consult upon the public good, but it soon realized that a more clearly defined form of government was needed.

The Second Continental Congress convened on May 10, 1775, and in July Benjamin Franklin submitted to the assemblage a plan of government to function until the war, already begun with Great Britain, should cease. It was not acted upon, and the Congress again adjourned.

A year later, on July 12, 1776, while the thunder of the Declaration of Independence still reverberated, a committee reported, through John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, a draft of *Articles of Confederation*. Almost daily debates on it continued until August 20, when the report was laid aside.

Meanwhile several States had adopted constitutions for their respective governments, but the Congress was acknowledged to be the supreme head of all matters pertaining to war, public finances, etc., and

was exercising the functions of sovereignty.

From April to November 1777 the Articles were debated, and several amendments were made. After a spirited final debate, which continued daily for two weeks, a plan of government, officially titled *Articles of Confederation*, was adopted on November 15, 1777, almost 10 years before the *Constitution* was signed.

These Articles, engrossed on parchment, were signed by delegates of eight States. A circular was sent to the other States urging them "to conclude the glorious compact which was to unite the strength of the whole."

One by one four States agreed to the compact, but Maryland refused to assent unless the public lands northwest of the Ohio should be recognized as the common property of all the States and held as a common resource for the discharge of the war debts contracted by Congress. Thus Maryland alone stood in the way of consummation of the Union. This point was finally settled by the cession to the United States by the claiming States of all unsettled and unappropriated lands for the benefit of the Union. As this action removed all objections, the Maryland delegates signed the *Articles of Confederation* on March 1, 1781, and the league of States was perfected. However, as early as 1780, while ratification was still pending, sagacious men perceived the inefficiency of these *Articles* as a constitution for National Government.

Alexander Hamilton, then only 23, in a long letter to James Duane in Congress, gave an outline sketch on a constitution and suggested calling a convention to frame such a system of government. During the following year he published, in the *New York Packet*, a series of papers entitled "The Constitutionalist," which were devoted chiefly to the discussion of the defects of the *Articles of Confederation*.

In the summer of 1782 he succeeded in having the subject brought before the New York Legislature; and that body, by a resolution drawn by Hamilton and presented by his father-in-law, Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler, recommended assembling a National Convention to revise the *Articles*, "reserving the right of the respective legislatures to ratify their determination."

In the spring of 1783 Hamilton in the Congress earnestly expressed a desire for such a convention. Others also favored it, and in 1784 Noah Webster wrote a pamphlet on the subject, which he carried in person to General Washington. In that pamphlet Webster proposed "a new system of government which should act not on the States, but directly on individuals, and vest in Congress full power to carry its laws into effect."

The plan deeply impressed Washington. He, with many other leaders, saw the weaknesses of the existing form of government. They viewed with alarm events in some of the States and were concerned about the future.

In the autumn of 1785 Washington wrote to his friend James Warren deploring these weaknesses, and the "illiberality, jealousy and local policy of the States," all of these being likely to "sink the new nation in the eyes of Europe into contempt."

Finally, after many grave discussions at Mount Vernon, Washington, acting upon the suggestions Hamilton had made 5 years before, proposed a convention of the States to agree upon a plan of unity in a commercial arrangement over which, by the existing constitution, Congress had no control. Coming from such a respected source, the suggestion was acted upon.

A convention of delegates was called at Annapolis, Md. However, only five States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia—sent deputies; these met on September 11, 1786. As only a minority of the States was represented, action was deferred, and another convention was recommended.

On February 21, 1787, the Congress, by resolution, strongly urged the several legislatures to send deputies to a convention to meet in Philadelphia in May for the sole and express purpose of revising the *Articles of Confederation*.

All States except Rhode Island appointed delegates, and the convention assembled on May 14. It was composed of some of the most illustrious citizens of the new Republic. Benjamin Franklin, then over 81, was the oldest, and Jonathan Dayton, 26, the youngest. But even then only half of the States were represented, and the remainder did not arrive until 10 days later.

Washington, a delegate from his own Virginia, was chosen President of the Convention; and William Jackson, one of his intimate friends, was made Secretary. Edmund Randolph of Virginia opened the proceedings with a carefully prepared speech in which the defects of the existing *Articles* then being used as a constitution were pointed out. At the conclusion he offered 15 resolutions that embodied the leading principles whereon to construct a new form of government. These included the suggestion that a "national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme legislature, executive and judiciary."

Upon this broad idea the Convention proceeded and had not gone far when it was perceived that the *Articles of Confederation* were too hopelessly defective to form a basis for a stable government. Therefore, the delegates did not attempt to amend them but proceeded to form an entirely new constitution.

First, a committee was appointed to report rules of procedure by the convention. These rules were copied chiefly from those of the Congress, and the report on them was adopted.

Various other committees were appointed by ballot. Doors were closed, and an injunction of secrecy was placed on all debates. The members of the committees were not even allowed to take copies of the entries of the journal of proceedings. This injunction of secrecy was never removed.

All through the hot summer debates continued. History relates that Washington became so discouraged that he wanted to give up the job of drafting a Constitution; he soon found that establishing a government was much harder than leading a victorious army.

On September 10, 1787, all plans and amendments adopted by the Convention were referred to a committee for revision and arrangement. This committee consisted of men whose names will resound through history for all time—James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Johnson, Rufus King, and Gouverneur Morris. Morris put the document into proper literary form, and on September 17, 1787, it was signed by 39 of the 55 members of the Convention. Thus was born our *Constitution Day*.

Of the 16 who did not sign, some

refused outright; and others, completely disgusted, had left the convention before the document was completed.

The sketch shown in the next column is the gilded half sun on the back of the chair that Washington occupied during the Constitutional Convention. When the *Constitution* was signed by the delegates, wise old Franklin, pointing to it, said:

"I have often and often in the course of the Session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at that (sun) behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting: But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting Sun."

The Convention ordered the proceedings to be laid before the Congress and recommended that body to submit the instrument to the people—not to the States—and ask them, the people, the *source of all sovereignty*, to ratify it. This was done.

The Constitutional Convention, having completed its business, adjourned; in accordance with a previous vote, the journal of proceedings was entrusted to Washington, by whom it was afterward deposited in the Department of State. It was first printed, by order of the Congress, in 1818.

Some members of the Convention had taken brief notes on the earlier debates; but James Madison took quite complete notes of the whole Convention, and these were published in 1840. A representative to the Maryland Legislature, Luther Martin, furnished nearly all the material for the history of the *National Constitution*.

Although the *Constitution* had been signed, its troubles were far from over. It was submitted to the people, as recommended by the Convention; then the storm broke. It was violently assailed, especially by extreme supporters of the doctrine of State sovereignty.

Finally, on December 7, 1787, Delaware, after heated debate, became the first State to calm down enough to ratify. The other States followed over a period of nearly 3 years.

Only three States voted unanimously for ratification; these were Delaware, New Jersey, and Georgia. Others varied by wide margins. However, Article VII of the *Constitution*



Detail sketch of rising sun on back of speaker's chair in Assembly room.

provided as follows: "Ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

By June 2, 1788, the required nine States had ratified the *Constitution*, and it therefore became operative, but the new Government did not actually function until March 4, 1789.

Formal ratification was celebrated at Philadelphia on July 4, 1788, with imposing ceremonies. By that time 10 States had ratified. These were represented by 10 ships moored at intervals in the Delaware River along the front of the city, each displaying at her masthead a white flag bearing in gold letters the name of the State represented. All the river craft were decorated with flags and streamers. A large procession paraded the streets, in which several of the principal citizens impersonated in appropriate garb such events as "Independence," "French Alliance," "The New Era," the "Federal Constitution," and the "Ten Ratifying States."

In a carriage in the form of an eagle, lofty and ornamental, sat Chief Justice McKean, bearing a framed copy of the *Constitution* on a staff and flanked by two of his associates. The carriage and its contents personified the *Constitution*. On the staff was a liberty cap, bearing in gold letters the legend, "The People." A citizen and an Indian rode together, smoking a pipe of peace, personifying peace on the frontiers. Various trades were represented, also the shipping interests and different associations in Philadelphia.

Altogether there were about 5,000 in the procession, which ended at Union Square. There, a sizable crowd of 17,000 people was addressed by James Wilson, who had taken a conspicuous part in framing the *Constitution*. History relates that the "oration was followed by a collation"—no doubt liquid as well as solid; when we read the account of that celebration, the thought

occurs that the human love of pagentry has not really changed in 170 years since then, and that long-ago procession would not be much out of place on Main Street, U.S.A., today.

About 3 weeks after the Philadelphia celebration, a similar one took place in New York City, where a large majority of the inhabitants had favored the *Constitution*. However, a disparaging account of the celebration appeared in an anti-Federal paper, but a night or two later a protesting mob attacked the printing office, broke in the doors, and destroyed the type.

Many people of Providence, R.I., favored the *Constitution* and were preparing a combination Fourth of July and ratification celebration when 1,000 men, some of them armed, and headed by a judge of the Supreme Court, came in from the country and compelled the citizens to omit anything in the celebration favorable to the *Constitution*.

A more violent collision took place in Albany, N.Y. The friends of the *Constitution* celebrated its ratification on July 3, and its opponents at the same time burned it. Both parties celebrated July 4 but dined at different places. After dinner the Federalists formed a new procession, and when they were passing the headquarters of the anti-Federal party a quarrel occurred, followed by a fight in which clubs, stones, swords, and bayonets were freely used, and several persons were injured.

It is hard for us now to understand why there should have been so much bitter opposition to a document that one of England's great statesmen nearly a century later declared to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the mind and purpose of man." (That sounds like Winston Churchill of our day!)

That the herculean task of framing, writing, revising, debating, compromising, and finally accepting and signing, was accomplished in the brief space of only 4 months is indeed amazing. That there was not prompt acceptance by all of the States is not so amazing when we understand some of the fears and objections.

Our forefathers were men who had learned to scent tyranny in every breeze. They had known it firsthand, they were suspicious of everything

(Continued on page 644)

Hopewell Village

by Dennis C. Kurjack

As the Visitor Center at Hopewell Village National Historic Site, near Elverson, Pa., was dedicated on June 28, it seemed opportune to publish this brief story of the ironmaking industry that centered there. It consists of excerpts from National Park Service Historical Handbook Series No. 8, entitled "Hopewell Village National Historic Site." This was published in 1950.

HOPWELL VILLAGE, in colonial times, was built around a coldblast, charcoal-burning iron furnace and associated structures. The community life was in some respects similar to that of the small feudal manors of medieval Europe and was largely self-sustaining. This condition prevailed at Hopewell, little changed, beyond the colonial period, through most of the nineteenth century. The furnace was closed down permanently in 1883, after 113 years of activity. The quiet of abandonment gradually settled over the place, and it became a ghost community of another era. Even though abandoned, except for limited farm purposes, the quaint little group of early industrial structures and the surrounding picturesque houses were preserved because of the isolated nature of the site in the hills back of the Schuylkill River. The restless hand of modern progress scarcely reached this little vale in the lovely forest-covered hills.

Hopewell Village tells the story not of a single historical event, but rather of a broad sweep of American growth and productive effort. This story—from the first attempt at iron making in the New World, through the days of '76 when an already thriving industry was able to play its part for independence, down to recent times—is an inseparable part of the American saga.

Here is an authentic display of social, cultural, industrial, and economic environment of life in an iron-making community of colonial and early America. Hopewell Village will afford for the present and future generations a picture of the humble but ingenious beginnings in our country of this basic industrial enterprise and will provide a striking contrast for measuring the growth and magnitude of the modern American iron and steel industry.



1. Plate from a six-plate stove, made in 1772 by Mark Bird at Hopewell Furnace. During the Revolution, Hopewell made iron for rifles, cannon and shot.

Columbus, seeking wealth in precious metals, as well as a route or passage to Asia, found that none of the natives he met was acquainted with the use of "iron, steel, or firearms." There was a good reason for this. Gold, silver, copper, or lead often occurred in a "free" state, almost pure, and in sufficient quantity for satisfying the practical necessities of such highly developed Indian civilizations as those of the Aztecs and Incas. Iron ore, on the other hand, was hardly ever obtainable, except in combination with oxygen, sulfur, phosphorus, or silica; and its isolation from these "impurities" for the purpose of making iron objects involved a comparatively difficult process. Hence, it remained for the white man to develop iron manufacturing in the Western Hemisphere.

During the first attempts of the English to establish American colonies, an expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585, found iron ore in North Carolina. The news, together with the fact that an "infinite store of wood" for charcoal was

available, prompted Thomas Hariot, historian of the expedition, to suggest the establishment of ironworks in the new colony. For England's dwindling forests and the increasing cost of wood, coupled with the needs of the Navy, posed a serious problem to English ironmasters. But the first attempt at ironmaking in America was not made until 1621, at Falling Creek, Va., 66 miles north of Jamestown. It was an ill-fated attempt, for in the following year Indians swooped down on the tiny settlement, killing the ironmaster and his men and destroying the works.

Not until the 1640's were any successful ironworks established. These were in the Massachusetts Bay settlements, where under the leadership of John Winthrop, Jr., son of the Governor, a "Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works" was formed. This company, incorporated by the General Court in 1644, obtained a monopoly to make iron in the colony for 21 years. Capital was secured, skilled workmen were brought from England, and furnaces and forges

were built at Lynn, on the Saugus River, and at Braintree, about 10 miles south of Boston. Quantities of excellent iron were smelted, cast, and forged from the bog ores of Massachusetts at both of these works during the next half century.

From Massachusetts, the infant industry spread into the neighboring Colonies of Plymouth, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. In 1654, Roger Williams attempted to promote an enterprise at Providence. Soon afterward, Joseph Jenks, who made the dies for the famous pine tree shilling, built a bloomery at Pawtucket. It operated successfully until 1675, when the Narragansett Indians destroyed it during the Wampanoag War. By the beginning of the 18th century, the iron industry of New England had taken firm root, so much so that already English manufacturers were complaining to Parliament of competition from the New World.

Other ironworks were soon afterwards established in New Jersey and Maryland. Principio, the first ironworks in the latter colony (1715), was owned in part by Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington. But it was in Pennsylvania that colonial iron manufacture was destined for its most striking expansion. Scattered over the southern portion of the State—especially in the Schuylkill Valley, in the wide Susquehanna Valley, along the beautiful blue Juniata, and across the wooded Alleghenies—may still be found the ruins of old furnaces. Each ruin—a pile of stones intertwined with leaves and the wild growth of bramble—was once the scene of great activity, the center of a community where the ironmaster and his dependents lived and labored.

Although the majority of such "iron plantations" had their origins in the 18th century, many remained until the 19th, and even later. With the development of large-scale capitalistic enterprise and consolidation after the Civil War, however, they gradually disappeared and became mere memories.

Not a single ironworks was built in Pennsylvania until long after the English Quakers settled there, although William Penn knew of the presence of iron ore in his colony and was himself connected with iron manufacture in England. The first

colonists, mostly Dutch and Swedes, were concerned primarily with fighting for a foothold in the New World, and they made their livelihood by farming, shad fishing, and trade with the Indians. Other nationalities came in after 1681, bringing many families whose names were to become famous in the early American iron industry. There were Englishmen like Thomas Rutter, William Bird, and John Ross; men of Welsh origin like James Morgan, Thomas Potts, and James Old; and Germans like John Leshner and Henry William Stiegel, the latter perhaps better known for his great work in the field of glass manufacture. Other pioneer ironmasters claimed Ireland, Scotland, and France as their place of birth. Many of the sons of these men also learned the iron business, so that by 1880 most of the important industrial leaders of Pennsylvania were native-born.



Stokes-Brooke Photo

2. Furnace group at Hopewell Village in 1887.

William and Mark Bird and the Founding of Hopewell Furnace

Among those far-seeing men whose imaginations became fired with the dream of building an American iron industry was William Bird, an English youth born in 1706, who came to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. He went to work for Thomas Rutter, the pioneer ironmaster, at Pine Forge, where in 1733 he earned a wood chopper's wages of 2 shillings and 9 pence per cord.

Before very long, however, young Bird went into business for himself. He acquired extensive lands west of the Schuylkill in the vicinity of Hay Creek, where he built the New Pine Forges in 1744. At this time also he began the construction of Hopewell Forge, believed to have been located at, or near, the present Hopewell Furnace site. Later still, in 1755, he built Roxborough (Berkshire) Furnace. By 1756, he had taken up 12 tracts of land containing about 3,000 acres. The estate upon which

his forges stood was alone valued at £13,000 in 1764; and long before his death, in 1761, he had become an important figure in the life of eastern Pennsylvania. His residence, built in 1751, can still be seen in Birdsboro, where it is now used by the Y. M. C. A. It serves as a good example of domestic architecture in that time and place.

Mark Bird, the enterprising son of William Bird, took charge of the family business upon his father's death in 1761, and soon expanded it. The next year, he went into partnership with George Ross, a prominent Lancaster lawyer, and together they built Mary Ann Furnace. This was the first blast furnace west of the Susquehanna River. Eight or nine years later, apparently abandoning or dismantling his father's earlier Hopewell Forge, Mark Bird erected Hopewell Furnace on French Creek, 5 miles from Birdsboro. The date 1770-71 is cut into a huge block of stone at one of the corners near the base of the Hopewell Furnace stack. At the same time, he built Gibraltar (Seyfert) Forge, also in Berks County. All the Birdsboro forges eventually came under his control, and to these works he added a slitting mill before 1779. An inventory of his properties lists for that year: 10,883 acres of land, 1 furnace, 2 forges and two-thirds interest in Spring Forge, 1 slitting mill, 1 saw mill, 2 pleasure carriages, 28 horses, 30 working oxen, 18 horned cattle, 12 negroes, 1 servant, and £3,767 cash. Bird also seems to have built a nailery about this time, although the tax lists do not mention it. Even after the Revolutionary War, when mounting debts fastened themselves on his investments, he continued to expand, building a forge and slitting mill in 1783 at the Falls of the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, in partnership with his brother-in-law, James Wilson.

Few details are available regarding the Hopewell of these years, for most of the original records are gone. In appearance, no doubt, it was not too different from the village of later years, with the furnace and adjoining structures as its center, and the office, Big House, barn, and tenant houses clustered about it. The inhabitants were mostly of Anglo-Saxon stock, in part original settlers and in part recent arrivals from the Old World. Very few of the early

names reflect the German element, which predominated in this section. Most numerous perhaps were the Welsh (with names like Williams, Lewes, Davis, and Welsh), followed by the English. Among the English was Joseph Whitaker, a wood chopper who came to America with the British Army during the Revolution and settled near the furnace about 1782. Three of his many children who worked for the furnace in time became wealthy ironmasters, establishing ironworks in several States; and one of his great-grandsons—Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker—became Governor of Pennsylvania in 1903. These early workmen labored hard for Mark Bird, with whom they got along quite well.

That Mark Bird was prosperous, we may judge from the fact that in 1772 he became the highest taxpayer in the county, supplanting John Leshar, of Oley Furnace, and in 1774 the county increased the assessment on Hopewell Furnace sixfold. This expansion continued through the early years of the war.

By 1778, members of Bird's family were living in the Big House at Hopewell, which was enlarged, probably, in 1774. There is some doubt as to the years when Bird lived at Hopewell, but available evidence would seem to indicate from 1778, at least, to 1788.

The furnace had a production capacity of 700 tons per year before 1789, according to one contemporary authority, making it second only to Warwick Furnace with 1,200 tons. This estimate is probably correct, for in the blast of 1783, for which there is record, Hopewell produced 749½ tons of pig iron and finished castings. Pig iron was its principal product, of course, with pots and kettles, stoves, hammers and anvils, and forge castings following in that order. The number of men employed is not known, but is was probably less than 50, including wood choppers and colliers. The workmen were both freemen and indentured servants. An interesting entry in a surviving daybook for 1784 gives the names of five indentured workmen, two English and three Irish, and states that they were paid 14 pounds 8 shillings each—"as per Indenture"—upon the expiration of their terms of servitude. Negroes were also employed at Hopewell throughout its history, mostly as

carters, but there is no indication that any of them were slaves. Bird did possess slaves and three of the four extant county assessment returns show that among his properties assessed for tax purposes there were 12 Negroes in 1779, 12 in 1781, and 2 in 1786, but it is not known whether any of them were employed at Hopewell or at one of Bird's forges.

Mark Bird's Services in the Revolutionary War

Many of these ironworks figured prominently in the Revolutionary War, for Mark Bird, like many other Pennsylvania ironmasters, was an ardent patriot. In 1775, when the war finally came, he served as lieutenant colonel of the Second Battalion, Berks County militia. Later, in August 1776, as Colonel Bird, he fitted out 300 men of the battalion with uniforms, tents, and provisions



National Park Service Photo
3. Restoration progress at Hopewell Village National Historic Site, 1959.

—all at his own expense. This force marched under his command to Washington's relief after the Battle of Brandywine in late 1777. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of 1776, and was elected to the Provincial Assembly.

Mark Bird's chief services to the American cause, however, were those of a patriotic philanthropist and munitions-maker, rather than of a soldier. Many of his ironworks, gristmills, and sawmills supplied the Continental Congress with the sinews of war. A report to the executive council of the Continental Congress, dated February 19, 1778, shows that he sent 1,000 barrels of flour to Valley Forge. The minutes of the Continental Congress for June 24, 1777, March 11, 1778, April 8, 1780, and September 10, 1783, refer to large quantities of iron supplies received from him. An interesting order of 1777 discharged 11 men from the militia so that they might be continued in employment "By Colonel Mark Bird, in the cannon foundry and nail works in Berks

County in Pennsylvania, carried on by him for the use of the United States." Orders of \$50,000 and \$125,691 were issued, or recommended to be issued, in 1778 and 1780, respectively, in Bird's favor by the Continental Congress.

It seems very doubtful, however, that the ironmaster ever collected on the large amounts owed to him by the United States. On September 15, 1783, he addressed a memorial to the Continental Congress, requesting that the Great Chain which had been stretched across the Hudson River at West Point to obstruct British navigation be delivered to him in part payment on his account. This plea was denied "on the ground that he was a creditor of the United States along with the others, and no particular order should be given in his behalf."

The Postwar Years

The fortunes of Mark Bird slid rapidly downhill after that. There was a flood on Hay Creek which ruined much of his property, and then came those postwar depression days when two or three Continental dollars would hardly buy a crust of bread. The furnace seems to have been out of operation in 1780 or 1781, for in the latter year Bird complained to the county that his "tax is too high, part of his iron work having not gone a long time;" and the tax records show that from 1782 through 1784, he paid only about one-fourth as much in taxes on his Hopewell properties as during the years immediately preceding and following. While 1783 appears to have been a good year from the standpoint of production, the years following were not. Between April 8 and September 14, 1784, only 196 tons of pig iron and 14½ tons of finished castings were produced, and in 1785 there is record of only 134 tons of pig iron and 30½ tons of finished castings.

In 1784, making a desperate effort to avoid the shoals of complete financial shipwreck, he borrowed 200,000 Spanish milled silver dollars from John Nixon, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant. The following year, through his brother-in-law, James Wilson, he tried to obtain from a group of financiers in Holland a long-term loan of 500,000 florin, indicating the value of his vast property.
(Continued on page 656)

The Place of Tamassee in My Life*

by Paul B. Nix, Tamassee 1943

I AM humbly grateful for the privilege that is mine today. I find a dream of several years coming true—a dream of standing before a large representative group of the Daughters of the American Revolution and thanking them for Tamassee and what they through Tamassee have done for me and my family.

In spite of my present trembling, it is with pleasure that I speak to you on one of my favorite subjects, TAMASSEE — “THE PLACE OF THE SUNLIGHT OF GOD.” When Dr. Cain called me concerning this meeting, he reminded me that I had said, “If there is ever anything I can do for Tamassee, please let me know what it is.”

A poet said, “I am a part of all that I have met.” This afternoon I want to tell you something about how I met Tamassee, what Tamassee meant to me while I was there, and my continued love for Tamassee as I watch her grow bigger and better.

I was born in an isolated mountainous section of northeast Georgia—a place so far back in the sticks that the boys in service accused me of having to swing out on grape vines to get to my draft board! I am one of 11 children born to a country preacher and his wife. I was brought up on meager material goods, hard work, sacrifice, stern discipline, and deep religious training. Every member in the family was taught to work. Grammar school meant walking better than 2 miles to reach a one-room schoolhouse with usually one teacher for seven grades for a school term of from 3 to 7 months. After grammar school, there was no further schooling possible. The nearest high school in the State was 20 miles away with no means of transportation over the rough dirt roads. This is where Tamassee, the school established for mountain boys and girls, came to the aid of a family who had plenty of desire and determination

for an education but little means and no opportunity.

It was a scorching summer day when Mr. Cain made his way over those dusty mountain roads to the small mountain farm of the Nixes. He found my older sister and mother canning berries and fruit. After talking with my sister, he took her picture standing on the back porch of a mountain home just as he had found her. (I remember my sister saying he made her picture standing by all the old canning jars and junk on the back porch, and she knew she would never hear from him again!) Little did Mr. Cain realize that on accepting Beatrice Nix to Tamassee a chain reaction would result that would bring 9 out of 11 children to Tamassee for high school!

In the fall of 1939 I entered Tamassee with one pair of shoes that I usually wore on Sundays, and very few clothes. Along with the boxes that held our belongings, were jars of fruit and berries, farm produce, and a very little amount of money to help on our schooling. The total value of what we had brought was little in comparison to the cost of a year in school, but it represented sacrificial living and giving on the part of my family.

Permit me to tell you a little about what Tamassee meant to me while I was there. I found a school interested in the development of the whole child. I felt acceptance, security, and promise of opportunity. For four years I was to feel that I was at HOME. There was “Daddy Ralph,” “Mama Lily,” numerous “brothers and sisters,” and teachers who not only taught in the classrooms but also mothered and fathered a large group of students in the dormitories. We would eat together, work together, play together, study together, sing together, and grow in knowledge together.

The fact that Tamassee is a SCHOOL was never neglected. We had good, hard working, conscientious

teachers. In fact, I still feel that some of the best teachers that I ever sat under were at Tamassee. All vacant school periods must be spent working in the library. Then, each night was what we called study hall—a time when everyone studied. No difference was shown in the classroom between the boarding and day students.

Then, there was WORK. For the first 2 years I was a “barn boy” milking from four to seven cows twice a day by hand and helping keep the barn in tip-top shape. I suppose I earned my reputation at Tamassee as being an excellent “chicken boy.” The thing about it was that I demanded good production! The story is still making its rounds that one day I walked into the chicken house and yelled, “All you ole hens who haven’t laid an egg today, hold up your foot!” During the summer we returned for 3 weeks work.

There was FUN AND SOCIAL LIFE. Tamassee believed in the saying, “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” There was fun in supervised play—ball games, folk dancing, track meets, Scouts, hikes, school socials, movies, class parties, and opportunities to date—all well planned and supervised by willing teachers. We were trained how to live, work, and play with others.

The importance of the RELIGIOUS LIFE was not overlooked. We had chapel, Sunday School, and Church on Sunday afternoons, Christian Endeavor on Sunday nights, and a week of spiritual emphasis the week before Easter. No denomination was emphasized because of the various religious backgrounds of the students. Various ministers from Walhalla and Seneca took Sunday about preaching. Every student marched to church dressed in the traditional blue and white. I was the “official tier of ties” for about 30 minutes before church time!

(Continued on page 671)

* An address given before the Continental Congress in April 1959.

The Visit of Aaron Burr

(AN AUTHENTIC EPISODE)

by Anne Worthington Newton

Bellefontaine Chapter, Bellefontaine, Ohio

ONE bright June morning Eleanor Worthington, that very competent little mistress of Adena,¹ came into the entrance hall bearing a sheaf of golden lilies that lay softly against her pale-blue dress. She placed them on a small table beside the stairway and went in search of a holder for them. Soon returning with a tall, water-filled silver vase, she placed this on the table also and began to arrange the lilies in it. The grandfather clock by the hall door leading to the drawing-room gravely sounded the hour of 10.

A soft breeze came through the open front door, passing on through to the sunny lawn beyond the drawing-room. Outside the hall door, the broad flagstone walk dividing the terrace was bordered with gay flowers. Beside the two wings of the house that sided the terrace, brown-budded shrubs gave their sweetness to the pleasant air.

Steps sounded along the walk and stopped at the door. Eleanor looked up from her pleasant task.

A gentleman was standing there—a little man of elegant riding-dress and of shrewd, bright-black eyes. As she advanced to the door he swept off his hat and bowed low.

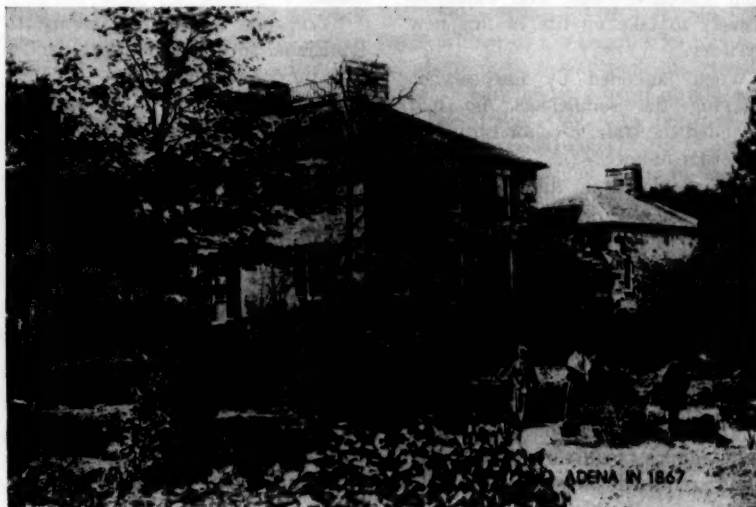
"Have I the honor of addressing Mrs. Worthington?"

"I am Mrs. Worthington, sir."

"Madam, I am Aaron Burr, a soldier late of the Federal Army. I have met your husband, Senator Worthington, in Washington and have long looked forward to the privilege of seeing you both in this beautiful home, of which I have heard so much."

"My husband is away for the time, but you are welcome to our home. I am sure he will regret not being here to welcome you. Will you come in?"

¹ The Ohio home built in 1807 by Senator (later Governor) Thomas Worthington. Adena is now a State Memorial.



With another low bow, he entered. At her hospitable gesture, he hung his hat on the antlers above a side table by the wall and followed her into the drawing-room. She seated herself with grace and dignity and motioned him to a chair.

"I am on a tour of the West," he said easily, "but could not forbear stopping here on the way. In these last few days I have ridden far."

She waited, expecting that he would present some letter of introduction from her husband, but none was offered. However, he answered well the Senator's one-time casual description of Colonel Burr.

"You must be tired," said she. "Will you not take some refreshment?"

"Thank you, no. But I would be glad to have the pleasure of talking with you, Madame. Indeed, it would be a great one, even though I may not enjoy seeing the Senator also. And perhaps, before continuing on my way, you will be so kind as to show me about this charming place—to show me the beautiful garden of which I have heard so much."

"How full of compliments!" she thought. "Well, Thomas would not

wish me to be discourteous to a guest."

"Perhaps you can stay overnight, sir. I am sure the Senator would not wish you to leave here weary."

"If it is not too much of an imposition, I would, indeed, appreciate doing so."

Mary Worthington Tiffin, the Senator's sister, in a light green dress, came down the hall stair and entered. He rose and bowed as Mrs. Worthington introduced him.

"Mrs. Tiffin lives in Chillicothe. Her husband, Governor Burr, is also absent, and she is spending a few days with me."

"I am fortunate in meeting two such charming ladies," he responded.

After some moments of conversation Eleanor Worthington rose.

"Perhaps, Colonel Burr, you would like to be shown to your room for a time," she said with courtesy.

"Thank you, Madame. I would, in truth, be glad to remove these signs of travel." He glanced down at his slightly dusty attire. She pulled the crimson bell cord hanging by the wall. "A servant shall get your saddlebags and carry them up for you."

Aaron Burr rose. He stood silent for a moment, regarding closely the portrait above the mantel.

"I see that this is a portrait of Senator Worthington," he said to Eleanor.

"Yes. It was made at the time of our marriage."

He scrutinized it again.

"You seem to take quite an interest in it," observed Eleanor smiling.

"Why not? It is that of a man of such initiative—one who came so bravely to take up life in this new territory."

When, attended by the servant carrying the saddlebags, he had ascended the stair, Eleanor turned to her sister-in-law.

"What do you think of him, Mary?" she asked.

"I hardly know. A smooth talker and a rather fascinating manner. But you know the things that are said about him. That fatal duel when he killed Hamilton in a political difference made personal. The duel that some call murder."

"It's said, though, that he is brave as a soldier, brilliant as a statesman," returned Eleanor doubtfully. "But I, also, think that he seems too polished, too suave. His eyes are so watchful. Well, Mary, we'll be courteous to him, and anyway, he'll soon be gone."

"His journeyings through the Wild West seem mysterious," persisted Mary. "And I've heard it whispered that he is in some conspiracy against the Government. And you know he hates President Jefferson."

"What a case we're making out against him!" said Eleanor with a little low laugh. "But they say women always love mystery. At any rate, let's be careful of what we might say or tell him here."

At dinner, with the four Worthington children ranged about the table, Eleanor at its head, Burr at the other end, with Mary Tiffin at his right, he waited head respectfully bent, while Eleanor said grace—the grace that Worthington, when home, never failed to say with so much earnest piety. Eleanor missed his presence now as she always did. As she seated herself she noticed beside her plate a lavender-tinted satin box.

"Why, what can this be!" she said, taking it up. It proved to be filled with the finest candies procurable in New York.

"This must be from you, Colonel Burr," she said.

"I hoped that you might honor it by partaking of its contents and that your children, too, might find some enjoyment from it."

"Thank you," she answered. "I am sure it will give pleasure. She laid it by while the children eyed it with interest.

"So you are making a tour of the West, Colonel Burr?" asked Mary Tiffin.

"Yes; one to finally take me to Louisiana, so that I can settle land I have purchased there."

Later, the dinner over, Eleanor, alone with the children, gave them the candies.

"Why don't you take some too, Mother?" asked little Sarah. "They are so much nicer than those in Chillicothe. They are like those Father brings us from Washington."

"I don't care for any, Sarah."

Mary Tiffin had been obliged to return to Chillicothe for a few hours to attend to some household matter and would return to Adena later. Colonel Burr, also, went down to Chillicothe on some business matter of his own.

"I'm looking forward to a great pleasure tomorrow, Mrs. Worthington," he said, hat in hand, before he went toward his waiting horse. "Looking forward to your promise of showing me through your beautiful garden in the morning."

"I will be glad to do so, sir," she replied.

That evening, in the drawing-room, with the children present, there was music for entertainment, Mary Tiffin and Eleanor joining their voices in songs of tender sweetness. Burr, when invited to sing, said that, though he loved music, he had no ability in that regard. The two small sons of the house were too shy to sing; but little Mary, the 9-year-old namesake of Mary Tiffin, and Sarah, 4 years old, when so desired by their mother, sang, little Mary painstakingly playing the simple accompaniment on the spinet. While they sang, their mother watched them thoughtfully, glad that they had learned the song so well and remembering their father's words concerning music. These are in a still recorded letter from him in Washington:

"There are times when the mind is

burdened with melancholy or the vexations of life that it seldom fails to restore it to harmony. If my children manifest any inclination for music I should prefer they be instructed."

Whatever Aaron Burr's dreams had been, next morning he came down with a fair and gallant greeting to his hostess and her other guest.

Not long after breakfast Mrs. Tiffin, who had to conclude her visit, went out to her carriage, awaiting her before the terrace steps. Her hostess held what, if the home she was leaving had a garden, no lady house guest, must depart without: A fragrant bouquet of its choicest blossoms. Eleanor herself had risen early to gather this bouquet; and, after Colonel Burr had most politely handed Mrs. Tiffin into the carriage, she gave her the flowers with a kiss of farewell. Afterward, as she and Colonel Burr stood for a moment at the top of the steps, he spoke:

"Though I so much regret it, I too must leave this delightful spot by noon. But before doing so, I beg you to fulfill the promise you so graciously made—the promise that you would conduct me through your rare and beautiful garden."

"With pleasure," replied Eleanor. Her real pleasure was the assurance that he would so soon leave, for, in spite of his suave and polished manners, there seemed to her something subtle about him that nullified his many compliments and rather fascinating personality.

Certain household matters having been overseen, they walked down the curving stone steps leading to the garden. At the bottom of the steps little Sarah, her hands full of flowers for her mother's room, stood aside as they passed—little Sarah, who so loved flowers and who, years later when in Italy, was to write home:

"Spring is here in its full glory and freshness. It delights me to see so many familiar flowers so far away from home. The lilacs are just as large and well-to-do as they used to be at Adena; the tulips as flaunting and fine, the lilies of the valley as pretty and modest in their white and green; the johnny-jump-ups as flaming and saucy; the violets as sweet and the mignonette as dainty. Nor must the forth-putting snowballs be forgotten."

"What a fine young evergreen that is in the center of this terrace!" remarked Burr as he and his hostess walked on. She did not trouble to tell him of her bringing it here from Virginia but, as they continued on, answered his questions as to the various flowers.

"I do not wonder that you are charmed by this lovely home," he said, "But is it not, at times, solitary for you?"

No, Eleanor Worthington and her husband never tired of it; moreover, there were often many friends who visited them.

"After all, one must not call a home guarded by such an angel a wilderness," he continued gallantly. "But," he went on "a man of such ability and wealth as Senator Worthington should not be buried in this solitude. A nobler, wider career should be his—and there are such careers awaiting men of his caliber."

"My husband has now a wide, active and exacting career, as you know," replied Eleanor, "and he and I, too, consider none higher than that of serving this country well."

As she paused to put in place a swaying spray of scarlet honeysuckle, he eyed her covertly and keenly, then again turned his attention to the flowers:

"My daughter, Theodosia—how she loves these white lilies!"

There was, for the moment, real feeling in his voice as he named this daughter who, all her life, was so intensely devoted to him. He little knew, this bright morning that she would be drowned as she was on her way to him in his later great poverty. He touched the lilies' green leaves lightly and tenderly.

"I have heard that she is a beautiful and brilliant woman," returned Eleanor gently. For the moment, she felt a sympathy for this wanderer who, it was said, had so few real friends. As they once more strolled on, he commenting upon the different flowers and shrubs, he now and again referred to the Senator's abilities, initiative, and worth, and to her own power to shine in any exalted position. His words seemed to Eleanor to have some hidden, sinister purpose. Always in answer, and as though she had not heard him, she spoke of the garden, all her attention apparently upon it only.

Aaron Burr appeared observant and sincere in his praise of it—of the myriads of roses, red and white and yellow, of the long, straight, blossom-bordered walks, the many other flowers that made it such a paradise in this isolated place. As

they were about to enter the house he stopped. He bowed and kissed his hostess' hand.

"I have much to thank you for this morning in my seeing the fair surroundings so suited to the mistress of it all."

"I'm becoming quite tired of his fascinating ways," she thought, though she smiled politely at his compliment. "At any rate, he has learned nothing from me of my upright husband's affairs."

Soon afterward this former Vice President of the country he was now planning to betray took his graceful leave with many a word of appreciation of his visit. As he rode off Eleanor turned away.

"His mysterious words in the garden!—Yes, there does seem something secret and underhanded about him. How glad I am that he has gone!"

Some time afterward there arrived at Adena a huge crate directed to its mistress, containing fringed moss roses, cool and pink in their damp green packings, pointed honeysuckle, and golden jasmine. Also a polite note from the Colonel saying that he had noticed the absence of these flowers in her garden.

But Aaron Burr never returned to Adena. ♦

Flag Over the Speaker's Rostrum

Remarks of Congressman Clifford G. McIntire, Republican, Third District, Maine, before the House of Representatives on Thursday, July 16, 1959:



The picture is of those attending the presentation ceremony in the Speaker's Office at 11:15 A.M., July 16, 1959, shows from left to right: Congressman Ralph J. Rivers (D.-Alaska), Mrs. Doris P. White, President-General D.A.R., Speaker Sam Rayburn (D.-Texas), Mrs. Herbert Nash, Chairman of Finance D.A.R., and Congressman McIntire.

(MR. MCINTIRE asked and was given permission to address the House for one minute.)

MR. MCINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to direct the attention of the House to the fact that as this session opens today the new 49-star flag of our beloved country is officially displayed over the Speaker's rostrum for the first time.

A flag of the United States was presented to the House of Representatives in 1901 by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and hung over the Speaker's rostrum, back of the Speaker's chair.

On August 19, 1919, the House was presented with a new flag by this Society to replace the flag displayed since 1901, which had become soiled and worn. The new flag was formally accepted by House Resolution, September 18, 1919, and hung over the Speaker's rostrum, back of the Speaker's chair. By House Resolution of September 18, 1919, the old flag was returned to the Society, to be displayed and carefully preserved in the archives of the Society.

On December 28, 1950, a new flag was once again presented to the House by this Society to replace the flag that had been displayed in the Chamber since 1919, and was hung over the Speaker's rostrum back of the Speaker's chair, on January 3, 1951, the day when the House met for the first time in the remodeled Chamber. The old flag was returned to the Society for preservation, December 28, 1950.

In the office of the Speaker this morning, Mrs. Doris White, distinguished citizen of Maine and President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented this beautiful 49-star flag to the House of Representatives.

(Continued to page 646)

Dr. Wernher von Braun Receives D.A.R. Americanism Medal

by Anne Melson Stommel

ON May 27 at the Vassar Club in New York City, Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, pinned the D.A.R. Americanism Medal on Dr. Wernher von Braun, rocket expert, in recognition of his great contribution to our country's survival. The award was initiated by the chapter chairman of Americanism, Miss Anne Melson Stommel, of Old Topanemus Chapter of Interlaken, N. J., who, in 1953, had heard Dr. von Braun speak on the coming space age and realized that in our lifetime we would witness satellite stations suspended in the void about us and that moon probes would be an actuality.

Hence, when the National Society last year established an Americanism Medal to recognize outstanding naturalized citizens, the chairman immediately thought of Dr. von Braun, who is said to be the greatest single human factor in the success of our *Explorer I*—our answer to Russia's *Sputnik*—and it was also under his guidance that our first successful moon probe—*Pioneer I*—was launched this year.

Although most of us have seen him on television or have read some of his articles, the following summary of his background will indicate why Old Topanemus Chapter selected him for this award.

During World War II Dr. von Braun headed the development of V-2 rockets at Peenemunde. At one time he was imprisoned by the Germans for his independent thinking. When the war was drawing to its close, Dr. von Braun deliberately surrendered to the American forces (to a New Jersey unit) with a scientific team of German rocket scientists whom he had selected, rather than to be forced to give his knowledge and talents to the Soviets. This act may well have cast the balance for the survival of western civilization in the struggle ahead. In addition to his scientific prestige, there is another facet that appeals to us as women—his grati-

tude to his mother, who was an amateur astronomer and who gave to him, when he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, his first telescope. Dr. von Braun states that science can never create a substitute for mother love.

Miss Stommel, who presented him with the citation in the presence of Mrs. Ashmead White, the President General; Mrs. E. Howard Jeffrey, organizing regent of the chapter; Mrs. Henry DeLand Strack, chapter regent; and Mrs. George deP. Washburne, president of the Vassar Club of New York, read the citation as follows:

"Your scientific contributions to the exploration of space are unsurpassed in our time. Indeed, your speculation in the 20th century upon the laws of astrophysics may be likened in importance to that of Sir Isaac Newton in the 18th century.

"But more than that, your spiritual contribution to the world—and to the United States of America in particular—is your conscious choice to lend your knowledge to preserve Western Civilization, thereby defending the very foundation upon which the American way of life is based.

"May the D.A.R. Americanism Medal pay back part of the debt of gratitude this Nation owes to you; and may you inspire others coming to our shores to become citizens of this land, and to develop like qualities of trustworthiness, service, leadership and patriotism."

In accepting the medal, Dr. von Braun made the following statement:

"America and its people have been very kind to me and my associates who came with me from the Old World. With a deep sense of humility, gratitude, and obligation I acknowledge our debt for the understanding and encouragement which have always greeted us everywhere in the United States.

"The ceremony in Huntsville during which my family and I and

scores of my fellow-workers and their families took the oath of allegiance in April 1955, climaxed a personal ambition which began twenty years earlier. My brother had returned to Germany after some time in the Midwest as an exchange student with convincing stories of the warm friendliness of Americans, the energy and progress of American industry, and the cordial reception given scientific and technological advances. His glowing accounts kindled in me a growing desire to see America for myself. Fate in the form of a power-mad dictator intervened to postpone my arrival until 1945.

"A war-torn Germany lay crumbled at the feet of victorious Allies. We were well aware that Germany had burdened herself with an immense guilt by submitting to the rule of a ruthless dictator who demonstrated time after time that he did not feel obliged to live by the laws of Christian ethics. And yet, the U. S. Army did not put its heel in the back of the prostrate vanquished. We saw many an American soldier pick up hungry children in the rubble-filled streets and give them food and candy. And soon CARE parcels and other relief came straight from the hearts of the American people for the relief of a former enemy. Increasing knowledge and admiration for the American way of life was the primary factor behind our decision to offer our services to this country.

"We worked under contract to the Army at Fort Bliss, Texas, for five years, during which we were accepted and treated by all we met on the basis of individual merit. Was it any wonder, then, that at the end of that period, we were eager to become a part of this wonderful nation, which after years of bitter struggle, still accepted its guidance from the decrees of its Christian heart?

"There was a slight delay in complying with the established procedure for accomplishing this, however; for in the eyes of the Department of State, we were not actually in the United States. But the Army arranged for us to go to Mexico, just across the border, and enter legally. Instead of a normally expected 'Queen Mary' or other ship on my immigration certificate after 'vessel of entry,' it read simply 'via El Paso streetcar.'

"I consider it the highest accolade which can be granted to any man

that he is recognized as a patriot—one who loves his country and who zealously supports its authority and interests. This honor is all the more cherished because the country is America. Here is an entire nation, dedicated to peace, which has become an inspiration to free men everywhere because of its unselfishness and devotion to the cause of good.

"During its short history and growth to its present position of leadership, America has faced more than one agonizing test. It has emerged each time from the crucible not without scars but with greater confidence and richer maturity. The acid test of men and nations is the measure of their courage and resourcefulness in the face of adversity and peril. Those which have survived crises have exerted the most profound influences upon mankind's destiny.

"Now we are undergoing another, and certainly our most difficult, test. The rapid technological achievements of the past two years have suddenly transformed a troubled but familiar world into one of strange and foreboding aspect. Scientific advances, not limited to Free World laboratories, are directly influencing history and shaping the lives of men.

"Every phase of our civilization is caught up in this struggle—science, politics, economics, education, and religion. Every free man is involved daily, with or without his knowledge or consent. We are faced with the decision: Will we do whatever is necessary to win this struggle, or will we continue to pay less attention to national affairs than television shows, ball games, and pleasure jaunts, and court the risk of losing our freedom through default?

"Most of us at some time or other have been dismayed by the apparent lack of zealous interest by the public in situations which we deemed critical. George Washington wrote this comment to his good friend Marquis de Lafayette, nearly 175 years ago: 'It is to be regretted, I confess, that democratical states must always feel before they can see; it is this that makes their government slow, but the people will be right at last.'

"History has borne out Washington's judgment. Once aroused, America's might exercised on the side of right has prevailed against all dangers. But in this age of ballistic missiles and satellites we may no longer be able to repeat what was



Left to right—Miss Anne Nelson Stommel, chairman of the Americanism Committee of Old Topanemus Chapter, D.A.R.; Dr. Wernher von Braun, director of the Development Operations Division, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, Alabama; Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Henry deLand Strack, regent of Old Topanemus Chapter.



Left—Dr. Wernher von Braun, director of the Development Operations Division, Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, Alabama; right—Mrs. Ashmead White, President General, N.S.D.A.R.

accomplished in 1917, in 1941, and 1951. Reaction time for national survival must be well-nigh instantaneous if it is to be effective at all.

"Every man and woman who thinks of himself as a patriot has the duty to work for the enlightenment of all our people, that they may truly 'feel' and 'see' the demands of the future. America will then arise to the need as it has in

the past, to further the goals of a better life and a peaceful world."

After pinning the medal on his lapel, Mrs. White gave him a copy of the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship. Dr. von Braun smiled and said he was familiar with the manual; that some of the Alabama Daughters had given them to him and to his associates and had been present at their naturalization ceremonies.

What Are YOU Sharing?

by Virginia B. Johnson

National Chairman, Program Committee

WHAT are you sharing with other D.A.R. members throughout the country? The beauty, history, and promise of your own community and State? The especially fine work of your chapter and State D.A.R. committees that could point the way to greater achievements for others? Research of nationwide interest that you have presented before your chapter? Each D.A.R. member has much to share. What are YOU sharing?

Many States, many chapters, and many individuals have chosen to share their best with you. This is done in organized fashion through the Program Committee Office, where are housed vast and exciting files of program "papers" suitable for chapter use,¹ as well as the beautiful and rapidly growing library of 35-mm. color slides, complete with suitable scripts.² Although the slide library has for some time contained program slides of the buildings and museum, many fascinating new sets of slides have recently been added. These have been given at the request of Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, past National Chairman, Program Committee, by the State societies that were anxious to share with you the beauty and promise of their States as well as the evidences that remain of the faith of their own founding fathers.

Texas, Mrs. Barrow's own State, is anxious to share with you a mosaic of a State under six flags, from the spiritual foundations in the old Spanish missions to the great promise of the industrial future—from the Alamo to the bluebonnets.

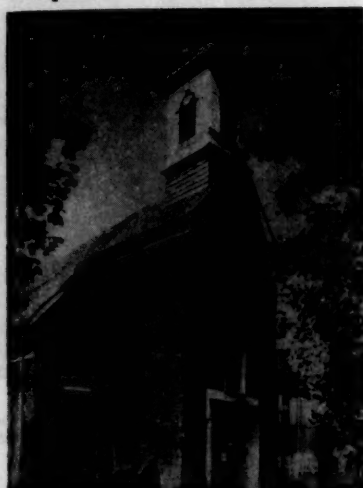
Wisconsin will share Surgeon's Quarters, its State restoration of the only remaining building of Fort Winnebago. Or it will show you an exact duplicate of Margarethe Schurz's kindergarten, the first known to be in the United States. The various cultures that blend into

Wisconsin make this a memorable program.



Family Room from Surgeon's Quarters at Fort Winnebago, Wis. This is a room where babies could be rocked and warmed and where the women could do their necessary spinning before the large fireplace.—from Wisconsin—the 30th Star.

Pennsylvania, with great generosity, shares several sets. *Revolutionary Landmarks* brings alive the crossing of the Delaware, as we learn to identify Washington's personal servant in the painting and learn why a windowpane has never been replaced in the Chew house. *Pennsylvania Pilgrimage* shows us Pennsylvania from the tomb of a Revolutionary Unknown Soldier to Daniel Boone's birthplace.



Gloria Dei Church—Old Swedes' Church built in 1700. It is the oldest church in Philadelphia and stands on the site of an earlier log church. Betsy Ross was married in this church to Capt. Joseph Ashburn June 15, 1777.—from Pennsylvania Pilgrimage.

California shares the Redwood Highway, with its ancient giants, and Los Angeles County, from the 500-year-old Shoshone petroglyphs on the walls of Inscription Canyon right

down to Disneyland. It is all brought alive for us.

South Carolina shares the moss and gardens of old Charleston, as well as the *Place of the Sunlight of God*, our own Tamasee. Tiny Rhode Island shares 36 scenes from its historic past and scenic present.

Nebraska shares views of the world's largest cattle market and of the Lilac City. Missouri shares old Fort Osage, now well reconstructed, as well as many other points of historical interest and beauty.

Indiana shares serene repose as we float down the leisurely, meandering Tippecanoe River past battle-grounds and grist mills, carefully avoiding the youngsters in swimming.

Michigan shares Hiawatha's river as well as many exciting historic sites.

Minnesota shares the elegant hospitality of Henry Sibley, its first Governor, with scenes from the restoration of his fine old home. Here we relive the stirring days of Minnesota history close by the refreshing waters of Minnehaha Falls.

New Jersey, the State Benjamin Franklin referred to as "a barrel tapped at both ends," shares with us the powerful brew that lies within. We glimpse Jersey from the beauty of its hill region, across the bustle of its cities and the tranquil productivity of its farmlands to the sand of its beaches.

Kansas shares Abilene, the town of Wild Bill Hickok and the Eisenhower boys—from blue bonnets of a bygone day to the pylons erected by the Kansas Daughters at the Eisenhower Museum.

Ohio shares Adena, the country mansion of Thomas Worthington, the sixth Governor of Ohio. (See *A Visit From Aaron Burr* in this issue.) Historic old Clermont, Ohio, shares its current industrial developments and future prospects, along with a glimpse of other days.

Oregon shares its beloved Mount Hood, its City of Roses, and scenes of pioneer days—all cooled by sparkling falls. Connecticut shares many scenes from its historic past, including the birthplace of Noah Webster and Nathan Hale's father's home.

Arizona shares its natural beauty from the Grand Canyon, through the Petrified Forest, past the moonlit

(Continued on page 654)

¹ Catalog available from the Program Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. for 25 cents.

² A complete listing of color slides is available, and instructions for ordering will be found in the July letter included in the packets to all chapter regents.

★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

by Elizabeth Chesnut (Mrs. Wilson K.) Barnes
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

Greetings

WHEN this issue of the D.A.R. Magazine reaches its readers, many will be far away from Washington, and the activities and accomplishments of the 68th Continental Congress will be but a pleasant memory for those delegates who attended its interesting sessions. Hardy souls they were, surviving the rigors of a warmly contested election and showing themselves to be the worthy descendants of their ancestors by stoutly remaining in their seats on the night when 2:30 A.M. came and still the tellers had not made their appearance in Constitution Hall.

As those of us serving in the new administration under the able guidance of our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, take up our respective duties, we are deeply grateful for the excellent work and devotion to duty of our predecessors in office. Your National Chairman is able to perform her duties with much greater ease because of the wonderfully efficient work of Mrs. Ray L. Erb, our former National Chairman, whom she had the great privilege and good fortune to succeed. An excellent staff, a well-organized office, up-to-date files and invaluable source material are our inheritance. Our Society has been alerted to the menace of the Communist conspiracy and to attempts to subvert our Constitution by substituting Socialist ideology for the freedom for which our ancestors, yours and mine, sacrificed their lives and fortunes. Your Chairman pledges to you her unceasing efforts to continue the ceaseless struggle to preserve our Constitutional Republic.

The Constitution and National Defense

During the week of September 17-23, Americans from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico will be joining in the celebration of Constitution Week. To many of our citizens, busy with their daily tasks, the observance will be just a name, lacking in any specific meaning; to others, more cognizant of its significance, perhaps, it will be the reading of an article in the

paper, the chance glance at a window display of a copy of the Constitution or pictures of the Founding Fathers. To the Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of kindred patriotic societies and other loyal citizens however, Constitution Week in this year 1959 will mean a rededication to the principles of that great document whose anniversary is observed with pride and gratitude, and a determination that the sacrifice, the wisdom and the faith of those who wrote it shall not perish from the earth!

Today the world is alarmed with talk of the threat of war. One crisis follows close upon another as the Communist countries probe for weak spots in our armor, weak spots not only in missiles, planes and guns, but in our fundamental beliefs and philosophy of government.

The average citizen must perforce leave the threatened armed conflict and the physical preparation for it to our Department of Defense and the other Government agencies; but the average citizen, you or I, can and must concern ourselves with the war of ideologies, a war that is just as real and as bitter and uncompromising as armed conflict.

For generations, and in fact until the past forty years, Americans took for granted the freedom guaranteed them under the Constitution. Children read in school of the lives and exploits of the Revolutionary heroes and studied American History as history, not as a few weeks' excursion or part of "social studies." Freedom was the air they breathed, part of their very life. Then, with World War I, came the overthrow of Czarist Russia by a small band of Communists, opening up a veritable Pandora's box of evil for the civilized world, spreading like a plague worse than any the earth has ever known. To this disease which has conquered Russia and her Satellites, and is spreading with increasing speed and virulence among the countries of Africa, Asia, and even Western Europe, 900,000,000 people have

succumbed. Today it gnaws like a cancer at our own Constitution, infects the schoolbooks and minds of our children, and is spreading into our churches and halls of government. Attacked both at home and abroad, the danger to our American philosophy of government grows with each passing hour.

To all patriots today, and particularly to the Daughters of the American Revolution, your National Chairman sends the call to the colors. Man the ramparts in this ideological war, for if you fail today, the light of freedom and the hope of Constitutional government will be put out, perhaps forever. By training, by point of view and by the very purposes of this organization, you, the Daughters, are well equipped to resist the undermining of our fundamental beliefs, our philosophy of government, the greatest heritage possessed by any nation.

What is this philosophy of government peculiar to our United States? Daughters of the American Revolution indeed we are, for it was a revolutionary concept upon which our Constitution is established, a concept that developed gradually. It was first manifested in the Magna Charta, that great charter under which our English ancestors wrested from an all-powerful monarch those fundamental liberties which the average citizen takes so much for granted today; secondly, with the Habeas Corpus Act, which prevented incarceration of Englishmen at the pleasure of the Crown; and, thirdly, the Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England by which King James II, who espoused the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings, was expelled and parliamentary supremacy was established.

The Declaration of Independence is the expression of these three great, historic episodes which took place on English soil centuries ago, the determination again of free men to be and remain free!

Until the American Revolution it was taken for granted that the King or State held complete sovereignty and was the fountain of power and dispenser of privilege. On the other hand, the great feature of the American philosophy of government is that sovereignty is in the individual citizen, and it is he who permits the State by his own free will to assume certain functions and obligations. Our Founding Fathers believed that

the rights of freedom of the individual are conferred by God upon His children and that these rights are unalienable. To them, governments existed and expressed the will of the sovereign people, subject to the individual rights divinely conferred. They also believed that when governments fail in this, they no longer have the right to rule and thus forfeit the allegiance of the people. To them, moreover, government was a necessary evil, not a positive good, and should be kept as limited as possible. Was it not Thomas Jefferson who said, "Government is best which governs least!"

As one looks about the world today, he sees the forces of reaction everywhere at work seeking to restore the Divine Right of Kings in the form of an all-powerful State. The people's religion is a blind subservience to the State's complete domination of thought and action, a religion which proclaims there is no God, that man is a mere machine, without a soul. He is merely a material being who lives only to fulfill the ultimate purposes of the State.

A revolutionary concept indeed, too, was the idea that every person was born equal. Here was no nobility, no establishment of a House of Peers or legal status conferred by inheritance. Here, indeed, every American citizen was king, king because of his birthright as an American citizen under the Constitution. Though many may not have admired the late Huey Long, one remembers his appeal to the voters of Louisiana, where he declaimed to them, "Every citizen shall be a king." So far had his constituents departed in their thinking from the ideals and ideas of Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and Madison, that they had forgotten they were indeed kings! Strange that it required a demagogue to awaken them to their inheritance and to remind them that in America, a land of opportunity for those who have the ability and wit to pioneer and to penetrate its frontiers, every man has the right to aspire and reach the greatest heights.

Too long have our children listened to Socialist philosophy in the schools. Too long have they read unfavorable comparison of our form of government and way of life with socialistic systems. Too long, also, have they been indoctrinated with foreign ideologies, ideologies which teach

that there is no God and that man has no right against the State, that sovereignty is in the ruling class and not in the people generally. Socialism is indeed the foe of free men! It is the planner of the way they think, the way they live, the religion they believe, the way they work, the newspapers they read! Ultimately under Socialism, the State becomes all-powerful and reaction is complete, since the State plans and controls every walk of life from the cradle to the grave. With the State all-powerful, the people become its slaves.

Let us, with grateful hearts, during Constitution Week remember the Constitution, and fan again the embers of our Nation's faith in its abiding principles. Let us read its glorious Preamble, starting with "We, the people," the sovereign people speaking from their throne of democratic ideals, with deep faith in their Republic and a government based on limitation of powers. A former President of these United States, who was a great student of American history, said, "The history of human freedom is the history of limitations on the power of government." The men who drew up our Constitution had suffered, some severely, from old-world tyranny. To them the State, in the person of King George III of England, his officers of government, and his troops on American soil, was not a theory but a fact. To them it was a compelling necessity to sever, once and for all time, the shackles of the State; and so after many weeks of deliberation emerged a document called by Lord Bryce, that great student and admirer of our country, "The greatest document ever conceived by the mind of man." As we know, under this Constitution there was established on these shores a Federal Government of *limited* powers, a government to which was grudgingly given only those powers not reserved to the States or to the people.

By this provision, our country has a degree of *local* self-government unknown in most of the rest of the world today. "We the people" are guaranteed the authority to set up state, county, city and township governments, to be rulers in our own right. This provision is our strong bulwark against an all-powerful, centralized government in Washington. Our government belongs to the people!

To make doubly sure that this government remained contained, a division of functions of government was provided, a system of checks and balances in which the legislative, executive and judicial departments became coordinate branches of the tree of liberty.

Each of these branches helps to check and balance the powers of the other branches so that to no one part of government is there granted sufficient authority to take over the government as a whole. Under our Constitution, therefore, the Government is the servant, not the master, of the people. In drawing up the Constitution, its writers made doubly sure that the politicians did not get out of hand. As Thomas Jefferson expressed it: "Do not talk to me about the integrity of public officials. I say, chain the politicians to the limitations of the Constitution itself."

An outstanding feature of this Constitution is that the judiciary should be independent, providing for this country a government of law and not of men. Our forefathers had had enough experience with judges who were minions of the king to know the dangers of a judiciary subject to the whims of the sovereign. This wise provision has served the cause of Constitutional Government well, and was never seriously threatened until the attempt to pack the Court during the most flamboyant days of the New Deal. An independent judiciary means one thing, perhaps, to one citizen, another thing to another; but to a believer in our constitutional form of government, it can only mean that decisions are based on the law of the land and not on the political thinking of the judges or pressures from political groups.

Citizens conscious of the threat to their freedom through decisions of this type should resist in every lawful way any impairment of their sovereignty. They should remember that *they* are kings; and the precious provision of the Constitution that no government or branch of government may exercise powers not delegated to it.

The practical benefits of a government such as ours are obvious to American citizens, who, with their ancestors, have lived and breathed the free air of liberty for 150 years. Few, however, pause to realize that, with the establishment of our Constitution in 1789, there happened one

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of the greatest miracles ever to have blessed mankind. With the impetus of this great new freedom created by it, there was unloosed a tremendous drive to explore new frontiers. The phrase, "It could happen only in America," has become commonplace. Men whose ancestors were limited in their ability to make a living by the existence of class limitations or social restrictions found suddenly that they had the right to work at any trade they had the strength and ability to master. Others rose from the humblest positions to vast estates and great wealth almost overnight by virtue of their initiative, unhampered by old-world restrictions. America was the land of opportunity, of new frontiers, a brave new world where a man had the right to worship and thank God in his own way in the church of his choosing. The United States was a land where a man could earn and keep for his family the fruits of his labors and call his soul his own!

There are just two ways to make a mule move, and in some ways we humans are like that stubborn beast. We respond eagerly when we live and breathe the air of freedom, of free enterprise, with the knowledge that our goal is worth the effort expended and that we shall have the right to be the captains of our fate. We resist, as did our ancestors, when we are driven! Instinctively, mankind resists the whip, the goad, as does the mule. To oppressed peoples everywhere, America has provided the carrot instead of the goad, the incentive instead of repression. Therefore, there has been accomplished in this great land of ours the greatest progress known since the beginning of civilization.

One other check upon the dangers of an all-powerful government was provided when our country was founded, the division of authority between our Federal and State Governments. This is the division that regional planners are now trying to break down, for well they know that the States with their individual constitutions and their legislatures responsible directly to the will of "We the people" are the last bastions of freedom of these United States. Every Daughter and citizen interested in preserving their country as it was intended to be under our Constitution should do all in their power to prevent the spread of Metropolitan

Government, or "Metro," as some have called it, which would, in its ultimate form, destroy the distinction between city and county and state and state. It would deprive the people, under the guise of "Home Rule," of their right to vote. It would place in control of this country the forces of reaction who are obsessed with the idea of planning every form of activity and life for every citizen. The America we know and love, of which we sing, the land of the free and the home of the brave, would no longer exist, since her citizens would be neither free nor brave, but cowardly slaves of a superstate.

Great is the present danger to our Constitution, from within and without. As the days of the pioneers are only memories, as the ways of life and manner of living become increasingly easy and hazards less frequent, as no longer in the land are there scalplings and frontier raids, our people tend to become apathetic. They are careless of the spiritual aspects of life, too busily pursuing the material. Knowledge, eagerly sought by our ancestors beside the flickering candle or whale oil lamp, is now 'telefed' to us. When we go to church, we are more likely to hear about world politics than that our life here on earth is but a preparation for life eternal. The fruits of sin are labeled misfortunes of environment. The easy way, the Welfare State way, the let-the-Government-do-it way, so that I-won't-have-to-think-or-plan-for-myself way, has polluted and muddied the clear waters of the pools of American thinking. Less and less emphasis is placed upon the absolute truths and fundamentally sound concepts of the American men and women who lived and died for their abiding faith in the individual's right to life, liberty and property. Firm in that faith, they set up laws to protect those precious rights.

To some of our citizens, the words "private property" have an unpleasant connotation, particularly to those who believe in the great leveling-down process rather than the leveling-up, which has been the mainstay of this country. Under our Constitution a citizen has had the opportunity to get ahead, to carve out a kingdom for himself. The men who wrote that great document did not believe in reducing all men, regardless of worth, to a common denominator. They would not have spread the red carpet

for the followers of Karl Marx. Private property may be taken today under the guise of a public taking for a public use and actually transferred to private ownership. We see this happening with increasing frequency under the all-too-prevalent Urban Renewal programs now sweeping our cities and counties.

If this policy is pursued, the Federal Government by loaning two-thirds of the capital for these programs will soon become the virtual owner of America. The State will be sovereign over all, with reaction in full flower, 150 years after Valley Forge! The Plan of the Planners! Should the framers of our Constitution visit our country today, they would ask us what happened to *their* Plan for the United States, the Plan of Freedom, your freedom and mine. They would not have believed that an American farmer would be told what he should grow on his own land, or that he would be restricted in the crops he wished to plant to feed his own cattle. You know, and so do I, that they would be on that boat sailing to Australia with farmer Yankus, shaking off the dust of planned economy.

The framers of the Constitution would also have gazed with unbelief at the Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution, known to most of us as the Income Tax Amendment. They knew that the power to tax is the power to destroy. So did that great lawyer, Joseph Choate, who cried the alarm when that amendment became law. Said he, "The Communist march begins." He knew full well that a great blow for reaction had been struck. As Lord Acton so aptly stated, "All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." This is particularly true with absolute fiscal power. There are no limitations in the Sixteenth Amendment. The power to tax the incomes of American citizens by the Federal Government is absolute. The abuse of this power has produced many evils. It is drying up the source of risk capital; it is destroying individual initiative. It enables the Federal bureaucracy to expand unnecessarily and to undermine the independence of the states by subsidies and grants-in-aid conditioned upon compliance with Federal policies.

Liberty-loving men also know that the culmination of the plan to deprive our citizens of the right to property

is embodied in the United Nations Covenant of Human Rights, in which that basic right of the individual is not included. Without the right to own property, other rights are valueless; no incentive to "get ahead," as we say in America, would be removed, and the citizen would be merely one of the herd, without hope. Many persons have erroneously said that America is great because of her physical assets. Minerals do not make a people, nor do rivers, mountains, plains! Other nations have as great assets as we, but they have not had the drive or the native ingenuity to make use of them. Because our people were allowed freedom to experiment, to explore, to invent, to use the great faculties with which they were endowed by their Creator, the resources of this country have been made available for our people. With present restrictions impressed on every walk of life today, the development of our country as we know it, its great railroads, shipping, widespread industry—would never have been accomplished.

The men and women who settled America, who rode to the frontiers in covered wagons, who fought the Indians for the western lands, who raised themselves by "their own bootstraps," believed in America. They had left behind them the tyrannies of Europe, the misery and unhappiness of centuries of reactionary governments and class hatreds. America to them was the land of hope and opportunity, and their hearts burned with a fierce pride for it. They fought bravely in its wars and were not afraid to be called patriots! To them, loyalty to their own nation was uppermost as it should be today to every American who has not forgotten the sacrifices and the reasons for those sacrifices made by those who carved out for us, their heirs, a great continent, a great inheritance.

Unfortunately for us, the descendants, lip service only is paid to Constitutional principles. We cannot practice Socialism at home and fight it abroad. How foolish can we be when we fail to preach the freedoms that have made us great, and fill the air with these undying truths, rather than apologize for not having nationalized our industries yet.

There is much that patriotic Americans can do to save their country, but the hour grows late. In a courageous Resolution, reaffirmed by an

overwhelming vote at their 68th Congress, the Daughters of the American Revolution voted that the United States should withdraw from the United Nations. Their courage in doing so was analogous to that of our ancestors who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and who were not afraid to take a stand which could mean death, loss of prestige among their fellows, and loss of their property. Those signers did not cringe at the word "controversial." They BELIEVED in their country and their CAUSE. So do the Daughters! They and their fellow citizens interested in restoring the Constitution will insist on better appointments to the Supreme Court, men who will be guided by the law of the land. They will resist expansion of Federal power in present fields and oppose its expansion into new ones. They will write their Congressmen opposing increases in Federal expenditures. They will insist upon reduction in taxes and a balanced budget. They will urge curtailment of the foreign aid program, including SUNFED and similar giveaway handouts. In the field of Education, they will fight unceasingly the attempt to surrender to the Federal Government the control of our Public Schools through Federal Aid to Education, with its limitless possibilities of Statist, Socialist and other reactionary propaganda.

Let us all, lovers of America, unashamedly proud of the achievements of our ancestors, grateful to God, the Father of us all, for the opportunity to live and rear our children in these free United States, pause during these seven days of September 17-23 to consider the heritage of our Constitution and its enduring principles. Then, with renewed faith and determination to abide by them, let us go forward in the greatest of CAUSES, devoting ourselves, our fortunes and our Sacred Honor to the protection and spread of the ideals of the American Revolution exemplified in the Constitution. Then, indeed, will God, the Father and author of our rights and ideals, keep us all in safety. ♦

Change of Address

If you are a subscriber and request a change of address, be sure and address it to the Magazine Office, N.S.D.A.R., otherwise it may not reach the magazine department.

"We, the People"

(Continued from page 630)

that smacked of it, and they were determined to have no more of it.

After the long, bloody fight for liberty and freedom from oppression, some States were not yet convinced that the rights of the people had been sufficiently safeguarded. They were therefore reluctant to accept any document that might conceivably deprive them of these hard-earned rights. In brief, they demanded a *Bill of Rights* spelled out so plainly that none could mistake it.

It was therefore only on the definite understanding that the first Congress would propose amendments to correct these controversial issues that the first few States rather reluctantly voted to ratify the *Constitution* as then presented.

On March 4, 1789, the first session of the first Congress under the *Constitution* convened. In accordance with the promise, the first 10 amendments were prepared, and on September 25 were proposed. After due process of debate they were adopted on June 15, 1790, nearly a year after they had been proposed and were declared in force on December 15, 1791.

These amendments comprise our *Bill of Rights*, guaranteeing the liberties of the individual, as well as the rights of the States against Federal oppression.

The next two amendments, the 11th and 12th, were adopted in 1798 and 1804, respectively. Thereafter, until the issues of the Civil War were decided, no other amendments were proposed. Since then, of course, amendments have been adopted from time to time as changing conditions in world and national affairs made them seem necessary. Provision for amendments is covered in Article V of the *Constitution*.

The most stubborn State holdout for an adequate *Bill of Rights* seems to have been North Carolina, which caused the Founding Fathers many a headache and much debate. The State finally was satisfied enough to ratify, and so became the 12th, or next to the last State, to officially join the Union, on November 21, 1789. The vote was 193 to 75.

Rhode Island continued its independent course under its old charter

(Continued on page 646)

State Activities

IOWA

IN spite of the severe snowstorm that blanketed the Midwest, blocking roads and stopping travel before the date set for the 60th Iowa State Conference, March 9-11, 1959, at the Sheraton Martin Hotel in Sioux City, it was well attended.

Hostesses were members of the State Regent's own Martha Washington Chapter of Sioux City and regents of the Northwest District.

The Memorial Service, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. E. L. McMichael, was held on Monday morning. The Call to Remembrance was given by the State Regent to honor 94 deceased members.

The Conference formally opened on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, State Regent, who presided at all sessions, called the meeting to order after the processional. The Daughters were welcomed to Sioux City by Mayor W. W. Wilson and to the Conference by Mrs. Bruce R. Clark, Northwest District Director.

Many distinguished guests were present: Our gracious President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves; Mrs. Ashmead White, past Vice President General from Maine; Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, past Vice President General from Indiana; Mrs. Carl W. Forsland, State Regent of South Dakota; Mrs. Sam S. Clay, Vice President General from Iowa; Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, past Third Vice President General; Mrs. L. W. Kimberly and Mrs. James E. Fitzgerald, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. L. R. Carson, Senior State President, C.A.R.; and Mrs. J. Smallwood and Mrs. Milton Hubbard, past State officers from Minnesota.

On Monday evening the President General spoke on the *Stewardship of the Administration*. Members of the C.A.R. Society, dressed in Colonial costumes, presented Mrs. Groves and other distinguished guests with nosegays; a reception in the assembly room followed.

Tuesday was devoted to reports of District Directors and State Chairmen. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary's Indian School at Springfield, S. Dak., gave a progress report on the school, entitled *That They May Have Life and Have It More Abundantly*.

On Tuesday evening, at the annual banquet, the guests were privileged to hear Dr. Carl S. Winters, who came through the courtesy of General Motors and brought a most inspiring address on the subject: *What's Right with America?*



(Left to right) Mrs. Alfred C. Zweck, Iowa State Regent; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, President General; Mrs. Sam Clay, Vice President General from Iowa; Mrs. Carl Forsland, State Regent of South Dakota; Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Past Vice President General from Indiana; Mrs. Ashmead White, Past Vice President General from Maine.

Following introduction of guests the State Chairman of Good Citizens, Mrs. V. R. Perkins, presented the five district winners of the Good Citizens contest. The winner, Miss Sharon Snyder of Des Moines, was presented the \$100 savings bond by Mrs. Frederic A. Groves. The other four contestants were presented \$25 bonds by Mrs. Zweck. Miss Snyder read her winning essay on *Responsibilities of Freedom*.

Outstanding musical programs were enjoyed throughout the sessions and the luncheon addresses were informative. The final session of the 60th Iowa State Conference on Wednesday was devoted to voting on resolutions which were all adopted. Des Moines was chosen as the site for the 1960 State Conference.

KATHERINE S. WARNER
State Recording Secretary

MASSACHUSETTS

THE 65th Annual Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Boston, on March 18 and 19, 1959. The colorful processional of State and national officers, preceded by pages carrying the flags, was accompanied by Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian, State Chairman of American Music. Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, State Regent, called the meeting to order. Rev. Ernest A. Thorsall, minister of the First Universalist Church of North Attleboro, gave the invocation. The patriotic exercises were led by Mrs. V. Herbert Gordon.

Mrs. Graham welcomed the gathering, and Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Vice Regent, presented the program. Nominations for State officers were in order as follows: Mrs. Willard F. Richards, State Regent; Miss Gertrude A. MacPeck, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams, State Chaplain; Mrs. Elliot P. Thayer, State Recording

Secretary; Mrs. Franklin F. Hulbert, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles F. Ely, State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, State Treasurer; Mrs. John B. Roys, Assistant State Treasurer; Mrs. Samuel MacLeod, State Registrar; Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, State Historian; Mrs. Leonard W. Farley, State Librarian; Miss Elizabeth B. Storer, State Curator.

Mrs. Arthur J. Anderson, Jr., State Chairman of the D.A.R. Good Citizens Committee, presented her report, and Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Honorary State Regent and past Recording Secretary General, drew the name of Miss Janice Bauld, of Peters High School, Southboro, sponsored by General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlboro, as the 1959 Good Citizen. Mrs. Currier greeted the girls, reminding them that they will become leaders and will contribute to the peace of the nation and the world.

Dr. William F. Knox, Minister of Old South Union Church, Weymouth, addressed the Good Citizens, using as his subject, *The Chain Reaction of Distinction*. He complimented the girls on their achievements and told them one attainment leads to another but without the approval of God, such distinction does not last.

The beautiful memorial service for deceased members was held on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Graham gave the Call to Remembrance, and Mrs. Wall, State Chaplain, read the scripture, prayer and roll call of chapters. Miss Jeanne Grealish, soprano, was the soloist.

Robert F. Needham, First Vice President of the S.A.R., told of plans of the Historic Sites Commission for laying out Minute Man National Park, which will preserve historic sites of the American Revolution in Lincoln, Concord, and Lexington.

Joseph W. Murphy, representing the Registry of Motor Vehicles, told of *Courtesy and Attitudes of Operators of Motor Vehicles*, saying that most people forget courtesy when they get behind the wheel of a car and regard laws governing safety as something for other people. Safety depends upon speed, the condition of the car, the road and the driver.

The tellers, Mrs. Harold D. Hemenway, Chairman, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Miss Blanche E. Partridge, Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, and Mrs. Holder M. Jameson, reported and the nominees were declared duly elected.

The speaker at the State Banquet was Col. Lawrence Eliot Bunker, former aide to General Douglas MacArthur, whose subject was, *Opportunities for Revolution Renewed*. He said that the United States is opposed by enemies who believe that the State is

supreme. They seek to destroy America both from without and within, as a nation which recognizes the integrity of the individual, and substitute the welfare state. Patriotic societies have a responsibility to elect officials of good character because a nation cannot long survive without national integrity. The revolutionary opportunities are coming, he believes, on the mainland of China in the foreseeable future, and in time, in Russia, if they have help. One hundred forty-seven members were present at the banquet.

On Thursday morning the reports of State Chairmen were heard. Mrs. Ernest R. Russell, State Chairman of Conservation, reported that 15 colored slides of famous trees had been sent to Washington and the Appalachian Trail shelter had been finished. Miss Helen L. Bancroft introduced a resolution that plans for Minute Man National Park be supported and copies sent to Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen; it was adopted.

Mrs. Alfred M. Lightbody, Chairman, Bay State News, reported 812 copies distributed, and Mrs. Alfred Potts, Editor, said three editions had been published. Mrs. Paul S. Vaites, Press Relations Chairman, reported a gain in publicity, with 45,697½ inches total. Scrapbook awards were made to Mary Mattoon Chapter, with 1,248½ inches, and Betsy Ross and Mercy Warren Chapters; Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter received Honorable Mention. Miss Isabelle Pratt, Regent of Old South Chapter, sent articles to twenty-eight different newspapers.

Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, Regent of Boston Tea Party Chapter, gave an interesting talk on *Wallpapers, a Heritage from Revolutionary Days*. She showed many samples of rare wall-paper from her fine collection.

Cain Simonian, of the Boston Redevelopment Commission, told of plans and studies required for the Urban Renewal Plans for Boston.

Mrs. Charles Ballou, organizing regent of Jedidiah Foster Chapter, Massachusetts' newest chapter, said, "It took a bit of doing" and gave a humorous account of her activities. Their gavel was given by Mrs. Walter Fulam, made from wood of a catalpa tree planted in New Jersey on July 4, 1776, and the wood given to D.A.R. and other societies for the preservation of antiquities.

Awards for number of new members admitted were given Fort Phoenix, first prize, and Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, second. Massachusetts and Betsy Ross Chapters had the largest number of kinswomen with 22 each.

A resolution authorizing the Courier Printing Company of Littleton, N.H., to print 250 copies of the Massachu-

setts D.A.R. History from 1932-60 was adopted.

Mrs. Alfred N. Graham was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent, following the final report of the Credentials Committee; 359 voters and 187 Good Citizens were present.

VIVIAN S. LORD
State Historian

IDAHO

NATIONAL defense, State activities, and pioneer history were the topics highlighted at the 47th Conference of the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution at Caldwell, Idaho, March 12-14, 1959, with the Idaho Pocahontas Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. Ray L. Erb, of New York City, national chairman of the National Defense Committee, conducted an informative workshop on Saturday morning, then answered in detail the numerous queries made by the delegates concerning many phases of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the problems confronting both the society and the nation and the steps being taken toward their solution. At the luncheon the same day she addressed the delegates and their guests on National Defense and explained the vital issues connected with such defense.

Chapter and committee reports of the State work were given in some detail and showed the advances made toward the desired goals. Mrs. William H. Cullip, State Regent, presided. Her careful planning made possible clear presentation of the year's accomplishments. Mrs. George Barlow, State Regent of Utah, together with some Oregon and Utah members, were conference visitors.

The decorations, the banquet address by Dr. Merle Wells, and the formal dedication before the conference of a marker by Miss Mabel Billick, State chairman of historical markers, emphasized Idaho's pioneer history. This marker to Tolo, a Nez Perce Indian maiden, had been placed by the Idaho State D.A.R., May 30, 1957, at the site of an old stockade where Slate Creek empties into Salmon River and commemorates one of the most dramatic events in Idaho History.

Sixty-three persons had taken refuge in the stockade at the outbreak of the Nez Perce Indian War and were being besieged by the Indians. Both food and ammunition were running dangerously low, when Tolo, long a friend of the whites, learning of their plight, made a night ride to the mining town of Florence, some 26 miles away, to seek aid. The miners read the letter she carried, heard the details she

added, then seized arms, ammunition, and food and, with Tolo as guide, rushed to the stockade and rescued the white settlers. Eighty years later her heroic act for those of another race is recorded on the marker formally dedicated at the State conference.

ANNIE LAURIE BIRD
State Historian

"We, the People"

(Continued from page 644)

from King Charles II until more than a year after the National Government went into operation. It finally ratified on May 29, 1790, and was the 13th, or last of the States to do so, by a margin of only two votes—34 to 32. Thus the 13 little English Colonies on the eastern fringe of a vast, unexplored continent became in fact, as well as in name, the United States of America.

And now it seems appropriate to close with two of the most thrilling paragraphs in the Constitution.

First: The Preamble.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

And then: The conclusion of Article VII, which reads, in part:

"Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth,

"In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names:

(Signed) Go. Washington
Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia."

(Followed by the signatures of the other deputies.)

REFERENCES:

Encyclopedia of United States History, Harper Bros. (10 vols.)
World Book Encyclopedia (12 vols.)
Program material from D.A.R. Program Committee, Washington, D.C.
Miscellaneous research in San Francisco Public Library.

Flag Over the Speaker's Rostrum

(Continued from page 637)

This continues a project which began in 1901 as a project truly in keeping with the great traditions and high ideals of this distinguished organization of American women.

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Eagle Rock (Montclair, N. J.). The strategic importance of New Jersey during the Revolution cannot be over-emphasized. Lying midway between the New England and the Southern Colonies it occupied an important position that both armies were quick to recognize.

Eagle Rock Chapter, ever mindful of this historic background, has participated actively in research into local history and in commemorating historic events. Annually the chapter regent places a wreath on the Washington boulder at ceremonies observing Washington's Birthday.



(Left to right) Bayard Faulkner, Commissioner, Town of Montclair, N. J.; William O. Morrow, President, Montclair Chapter, S.A.R.; Mrs. Charles L. Pilger, Regent, Eagle Rock chapter, D.A.R.; Patricia Van Court, Flag Chairman, C.A.R.

According to historical research, recorded by the Chapter in conjunction with the Montclair Chapter, S.A.R., General Washington set up his headquarters in 1780 in the William Crane mansion in Cranetown, as a section of Montclair was then known.—Mrs. William H. Ryan.

Col. Ninian Beall (Lenoir, N. C.). My first assignment as regent of Col. Ninian Beall Chapter was presentation of Good Citizenship medals to four very fine young students in two of our colored schools last May.

We tried to go all out in celebrating Constitution Week in September. We secured radio time, and the station gave me 20 minutes time to talk on "What the Constitution Means to Me." We had ordered literature from headquarters on this subject and on the Flag. At our request, the mayor flew the flags around our Confederate monument and put a special proclamation in the papers.

Our Good Citizenship Chairman, Mrs. Folger Townsend, a former regent, has been selecting a Good Citizen, and the high school seniors voted unanimously to send Janie Blackman to Statesville, N. C., to compete for the Good Citizen award in this district.

On November 18 Mrs. A. B. Stoney of Morganton, one of our members,

talked on the Tryon Palace restoration. Mrs. Stoney is a member of the State committee for this project. Mrs. Roger Triplette, our new District Director, was hostess for the meeting.—Texie Norton Russell.

Oregon Lewis and Clark (Eugene, Ore.). At the 45th Anniversary of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, Mrs. Harvard Moore, speaking on a phase of the Centennial, mentioned how nearly Oregon had seceded to the South during the Civil War, since many settlers here were from the South.

Mrs. Everett Harpham, guest speaker, told of some of the early Oregon homes, displaying photographs made by Artist Boychek of Portland, including a picture of a log cabin built at Gold Hill in 1856, the first. It was the home of David Nelson Birdseye, whose wife was the daughter of General Lane, first Territorial Governor of Oregon. The Peter Britt home in Jacksonville showed a palm tree at the side of the porch, the first in the State. In addition, Mrs. Harpham told of the three Applegate brothers, Charles, Leslie, and Lyndsay, arriving at the Whitman Mission in 1843. They were considered the trail blazers, with their 100-wagon train making the trip and settling in Yoncalla Valley in 1850.

Miss Virginia West, chairman, announced that the meeting of March 13 would feature the Good Citizen Awards, honoring the six senior high school girls, winners of the Good Citizens contest, a national project of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Oregon Lewis and Clark elected the following representatives to the Continental Congress at Washington, D. C., in April: Regent, Mrs. Ivan Spicer, Mrs. Geo. E. Moore, and as alternates, Mrs. A. R. Quackenbush and Miss Jean Spicer.—Jessie Prosser Stewart.

Wadsworth (Middletown, Conn.) presented a 15-foot hardwood maple tree on October 22, 1958, to Brewster School, Durham, Conn., the home of our regent, Mrs. Howard B. Field, and our Revolutionary namesake, Gen. James Wadsworth.



The first settler came from Guilford in 1698 to "this territory Coghinchaug," the Indian name meaning "Long Swamp," the hunting ground of the nearby Mettabesset Tribe. Other inhabitants came rapidly and were called "Proprietors" granted by the General Court. Application for a Township was granted May 13, 1708, and the town was named Durham, for Durham, England, the former home of the Wadsworth family.

Brewster School was built 3 years ago on a western hill with a bird's-eye view of the Congregational Church on the Main Street. There are 400 pupils in this school; all attended the tree-planting ceremony. In dedicating the tree our regent said, in part: "This tree is presented to you by Wadsworth Chapter, D.A.R., and planted in memory of our 26th President, Theodore Roosevelt, whose hundredth birthday we observe this month."—Mrs. Howard B. Field.

Fort Lee (Charleston, W. Va.). named for Fort Lee, frontier outpost, built in 1788 on the banks of the Kanawha River not far west of the present West Virginia State Capital at Charleston, held its first general meeting January 20.



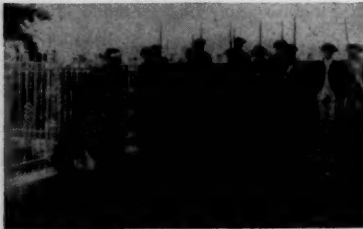
(Left to Right) Mrs. Ross B. Johnston, Dr. Roy Bird Cook, Mrs. Charles P. Walker and Mrs. Ralph J. Ford.

The guest speaker was Dr. Roy Bird Cook, noted West Virginia historian, who is author of *The Annals of Fort Lee*, published in 1935. Fort Lee was named for General Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee.

Mrs. Charles P. Walker, National Senior Corresponding Secretary of the C.A.R., emphasized the importance of rearing our children to appreciate their American heritage. Mrs. Tom L. Horn, National Defense chairman, declared that the purpose of the national defense program is to develop an enlightened public opinion. Mrs. Allen E. Brown urged members to subscribe to the D.A.R. magazine. Mrs. Roy B. Fought reported that five chapter members attended the naturalization program January 8 and presented D.A.R. citizenship manuals and patriotic booklets. Mrs. Fennell Anderson, American Music chairman, led in singing *America* and announced that arrangements had been

made with Charleston churches and Morris Harvey College to play patriotic hymns on their carillon bells during February. Mrs. John J. Lane, Approved Schools chairman, announced that used clothing would be sent to Tamassee School, immediately. — Mary Pelley Johnston.

Fort Rensselaer (Canajoharie, N. Y.) participated in the 1958 Memorial Day program at the Stone Arabia churches adjacent to the Stone Arabia battlefield. Beginning at the Trinity Lutheran Church, founded in 1729, the assembly gathered around the newly erected flagpole. The pastor of the church offered prayer and Willis Barschied, Jr., President of the Tryon County Muzzle Loaders, Inc., led the Flag dedication service. Fort Rensselaer Chapter gave the Flag, one that had been flown over our National Capitol.



Mrs. S. Wesley Planck, Regent, laying wreath at the grave of Col. John Brown with members of Tryon County Muzzle Loaders' flintlock firing squad standing at attention.

Our Chapter also presented a large Flag that had flown over the National Capitol to the Fort Rensselaer Club, owners of the historic Van Alstyne House. Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General, was the guest speaker.

The Van Alstyne House was built by the family of that name in 1729. One of the most important historical facts of the building is that the Tryon County Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War held 16 of the 31 meetings in this house. Also it can be proved that George Washington stayed in the building during his tour of the valley.

Mrs. Edward T. King

James Alexander (Madera, Pa.) held its anniversary luncheon meeting in observance of its 41st anniversary on November 1, 1958, in the First Presbyterian Church at Irvona, Clearfield County.

Mrs. Bertha Smyers had presented to Miss Gertrude Helman, Coalport, recording secretary and press relations chairman, an original 13-star continental Flag which was on display at the anniversary event. This new possession of the Chapter has been well preserved. Mrs. Braucht suggested that the Chapter members give much thought to its continued preservation.

Mrs. L. C. Hegarty of Coalport gave an impressive address on the subject *Thanksgiving Lives Only in the Lands of the Free*.



Principals at the 41st anniversary of James Alexander Chapter pose with an original 13-star Continental Flag presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Bertha Smyers. (Left to right) Mrs. D. S. Braucht, Mrs. A. L. Hegarty, Mrs. Smyers, Mrs. D. R. Morgan, Miss Gertrude Helman, and Mrs. L. C. Hegarty.

Other activities include:

Constitution Week observance, September 1958. Schools, churches, and newspapers, publicized the occasion.

Students of the three secondary schools in the district were elected by the faculty and student body for the Citizenship award.

February was celebrated in the Chapter district as *American History Month*. A news release was issued to area newspapers, local schools, churches, and Boy and Girl Scout units. — C. Gertrude Helman.

Massanutton Chapter (Harrisonburg, Va.). It is the privilege of Massanutton Chapter to have as its senior Daughter Mrs. Edith Holmes Nourse Myers, a member of our National Society for 65 years. As a girl she was twice a page at the Continental Congress, so she was fully cognizant of the organization and purposes of the National Society. In 1894, 3 years before Massanutton Chapter was organized, she received an S.O.S. from her aunt, Mrs. Doughty, in Absecon, N. J., to become a charter member of the Gen. Lafayette Chapter.



Since 1948, when she moved to Harrisonburg, Massanutton Chapter has been enriched by having her as one of

its Daughters. Quiet and unassuming, Mrs. Myers has a strong faith, a keen mind, sound judgment, and an attractive personality, all of which add gracious dignity to our Chapter meetings whenever she is able to attend. These and her patriotic devotion proclaim her a true daughter of a noble heritage and make her an inspiration to others. We are justly proud to claim her as a member of Massanutton Chapter and to pay her this small tribute of our affection and admiration.

Agnes S. Dingleline

Myakka (Venice, Fla.). The Venice Yacht Club, on the beautiful Gulf of Mexico, was the setting for a delightful luncheon on January 8, 1959, when the fifth birthday of Myakka Chapter was celebrated by members and many distinguished guests. Twelve organizing members and many who attended the organization meeting were present.

The regent of Myakka Chapter, Mrs. Alexander Murphy, welcomed the group, and the organizing regent, Mrs. Edward Smith of Sarasota, introduced the distinguished guests.



Photo by Venice Gondolier
(Left to right) Mrs. George Estill, Mrs. Austin Williamson, Mrs. Alexander Murphy, Mrs. David M. Wright, Mrs. Clarence Wacker, Mrs. Edward H. Smith, Mrs. Lawrence Dowd.

Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker of Birmingham, Mich., Vice President General of the National Society, addressed the group on The Ideals and Principles of the Daughters of the American Revolution. — Florence M. Brant.

Colonel Charles Lynch (Altavista, Va.) has one real granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Harvey Hughes, as a member. She was born at Dagger Springs, Botetourt County, Va., September 18, 1875, the daughter of William M. Harvey (July 17, 1826–September 18, 1897) and Mary E. Hauser (May 24, 1846–October 5, 1918). William was the son of Robert Harvey (October 30, 1756–May 9, 1831) and Nancy Rebecca Moore (born March 7, 1791), who were married in 1825. Private Robert Harvey, who was locally called "colonel" at Martha Furnace, Botetourt County, fought in the Revolution with his brothers Matthew and William and also assisted the cause with 10 horses, 32

cattle, and 14 slaves. In the Battle of Guilford Court House William was killed while fighting beside Robert.



The picture in the large wooden frame above Mrs. Hughes is of Mary Harvey Trigg, her father's half-sister and the wife of Col. Stephen Trigg, a Revolutionary soldier and signer of Fincastle Declaration of Independence. The small insert is of the painter, Harvey Mitchell. She is holding a picture of Robert Harvey, her Revolutionary ancestor.—Eleanor M. Kent.

William Paterson (Paterson, N. J.). Commemorating 40 years of Chapter work, members of William Paterson Chapter, D.A.R., were hosts at a reception and tea at the historic Dey Mansion, Preakness, N. J., in May 1958. This was the highlight of the year-long celebration, and the State Regent, Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, and her official board, with State Chairmen and visiting Regents, helped to make the day a gala occasion. The Dey Mansion was headquarters for General Washington while in Passaic County. It was beautifully restored, during the 1932 Washington Bicentennial; this Chapter furnished the lovely southwest bedroom.



(Left to right) Mrs. R. L. Novak (State Regent), Mrs. Ella Henkel, Miss Emma Rauchfuss, and Mrs. Gerald B. O'Grady.

William Paterson Chapter is proud of the fact that five charter members are still active in D.A.R. work. The oldest member is Mrs. Ella C. Henkel, in her 96th year, and her sisters, the Misses Emma B. and A. Rose Rauchfuss, are both Chapter officers.—Marion E. McCulloch.

RENEWALS

It is a great help to the Magazine Office to have the renewals sent in two or three months before the date of expiration.

Mount Pleasant (Pleasantville, N. Y.) celebrated its 40th anniversary with a birthday tea at the home of Mrs. Raymond Barrows, Pleasantville, with Mrs. John Ferree, Pleasantville, acting as cohostess.

We were fortunate to have as our guests: Mrs. Thurman Warren, State Regent; Mrs. Frank Cuff, State Regent-elect; Mrs. Edward Holloway, State Historian; Mrs. Emilie Neuman, State Registrar; and Mrs. Nelson Reed, Director of District 9.

The early years of the Chapter's activities were presented through the reading of some of the early officers' annual reports and highlights from a Chapter history compiled by our historian, Mrs. Amos Struble.

One of the first acts of the Chapter before receiving its charter was to contribute to the fund for Washington's Headquarters at White Plains.



Photo by Litchfield
(Left to right) Mrs. Thurman Warren, Mrs. Norman Dieter, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, and Mrs. Harold Mack.

One large item for so young a Chapter was the purchase of a chair for Constitution Hall. But the members were also busy at home—planting a tree and placing a marker in memory of Issac Van Wart, a captor of Major Andre, on the school grounds.

The Chapter has distinguished itself by winning four gold and one silver honor roll certificates.

An important occasion was the opportunity to become a mother Chapter in 1958 to newly formed Chappaqua Chapter, with a nucleus of 22 members.

With an active junior group, a working evening group, and a National Defense discussion group, we are planning and expanding for a future as productive and honorable as the past.—E. Louise Barnhart.

Wheeling (Wheeling, W. Va.) observed American History month with presentation of a flag program in the high schools and junior high schools of this city. The program consisted of a display and history of 48 flags flown in this country, dating from the discovery of America to the present time. The flags were made by Mrs. John B. Garden, who was then regent of Wheeling Chapter, and her daughter, Mrs. Russell Throp.



Members of Wheeling Chapter explain the history of some of the American flags to Bridge Street School students. Representing the D.A.R. are (left to right): Mrs. Wade Kepner, Historian; Mrs. Henry S. Bell, Regent; and Mrs. Nancy B. Ebeling, Registrar.

The flag program has much patriotic appeal and has been widely used throughout West Virginia. Recently, it was presented in Barnesville, Ohio, at the celebration of its 150th Anniversary.

For several years West Virginia has observed American History Month. Gov. Cecil H. Underwood issued proclamations suggesting that all State buildings display the American and State flags.

Wheeling Chapter each year presents history medals at five high schools of the vicinity. Another patriotic project is presentation of American flags to Girl Scout troops.—Mrs. George J. Ferguson.

Col. Timothy Bigelow (Worcester, Mass.). On December 1, 1958, the Chapter celebrated its 60th anniversary at its Chapter House, The Oaks. After a brief business meeting, the regent, Mrs. William T. Rawley, introduced the Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, a Past Regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, who presented fourteen State officers. The State officers received gold or silver "mustardseed" charms in lieu of corsages.



(Left to right) Mrs. Ennio H. Forchielli, Mrs. Edward L. Snow and Mrs. F. Kenneth Sawyer.

Representatives were also present from Col. Henshaw Chapter (Leicester), Capt. John Joslin, Jr. Chapter (Leominster), and Gen. Rufus Putnam Chapter (Sutton).

A short history of The Oaks was given by Miss Dorothy Foster Brown:

Built in 1774-78 by "Judge" Timothy Paine, the house was purchased by Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter in 1914. Thousands of people have been welcomed to The Oaks and have seen in it an authentic Colonial home, rich in furnishings and atmosphere. Although close to Worcester's projected Expressway, it is hoped that The Oaks will be preserved intact, so that its hospitality may be enjoyed for many years to come.—Dorothy Foster Brown.

Downers Grove (Downers Grove, Ill.). January 22, 1959, was the 49th anniversary of the founding of our Chapter. In making plans for our birthday celebration, we felt it most appropriate to have our regent, Mrs. Harry S. Case, pin the 49th star on our National Flag. Pictured is Mrs. Case and our past regents assisting her.



(Left to right) Mrs. R. C. Brogmus, Mrs. Harry S. Case, Mrs. W. H. LaMon, Mrs. Roberta Corbin, Mrs. C. E. Godshalk, Mrs. J. T. Schless, Mrs. Josephine Gray.

Every year our Chapter gives awards to the outstanding student in history in each of our eighth grade classes in the public schools. These awards are presented at the final assembly in the spring. This past year we presented four medals to students. The Good Citizen and her two "runners-up" have been honored each July 4 by taking an active part in our local parade.

Our local library staff has invited us to help "trim a window" on D.A.R. or any patriotic or historical subject matter.

Each year at our June meeting, usually a picnic, we make proper disposal of any unserviceable flags in the community. This is done outdoors with proper ceremony and respect.—Pauline Wendell Wandschneider.

Battle of Charlotte (Charlotte, N. C.) observed its Golden Anniversary on January 8, 1959, with a luncheon at the Charlotte City Club. Mrs. Fred H. Harsch, regent, presided, and Mrs. William D. Holmes, Jr., of Edenton, North Carolina State Regent, was the guest speaker.

Honor guests were introduced by Mrs. Benjamin Wyche, a member of the National Committee on Revision of Bylaws.

Mrs. Hoke Bullard, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the meeting

50 years ago, January 9, 1909. This meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John Van Landingham, North Carolina's State Regent in 1909, who had organized the Chapter.

Two charter members were present for the celebration. The Chapter presented Mrs. John K. Civil and Mrs. Frank B. Smith with 50-year pins and adopted a resolution, presented by Mrs. John Massey, expressing our gratitude for their long years of service.

Mrs. Wiley introduced Mrs. Holmes, who spoke on *Patriotic Service Above Self*, reminding us that, "The more you serve, the more you will be able to serve."—Chloe R. Harsch.

Molly Aiken (Antrim, N. H.) celebrated its 50th anniversary on February 6. Fifty-nine Daughters and guests were welcomed by the regent, Mrs. Maurice A. Poor, and enjoyed a banquet in the vestry of the Baptist Church.

Since organization the Chapter has provided outstanding historical floats in many patriotic celebrations. Several markers have been placed during the years. More than 200 Revolutionary soldiers' gravestones have been copied and services verified. Many pages of genealogical records from family Bibles and old newspapers have been copied. A beautiful *Flag Scrapbook*, containing much valuable information, made by a member, won first prizes in the State contest one year and has been placed in the town library for reference.

A very special part of the anniversary observance was recognition of the Chapter's three 50-year members—Mrs. Helen Swain Burnham, Mrs. Maude Miller Robinson, and Mrs. Ethel Brooks Nichols.—Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson.

Cumberland (Nashville, Tenn.). The Woman's Club, formerly an old Southern mansion with its winding stairway, furnished in the traditional Southern style—antique furniture mellowed with age, exquisite old carpets, lace curtains, rare original paintings (including a Van Dyke and a Monet), crystal chandeliers, and lovely old marble mantels banked with daffodils—formed the setting for the meeting on March 12, 1959, of the Cumberland Chapter, Miss Victoria King, regent.

The program, featuring American Music, was presented by John Burgin, tenor, a student at Peabody College who is working on his Doctor's degree, and opened with the *National Anthem*, followed by *At the River*, written by Rev. Robert Loury in 1865; *Going Over Jordan*, a white spiritual of the Southern mountains, by Bryan; *The Gift to be Simple*, a favorite Shaker song, period 1837-47; *Long Time Ago*, issued in 1837 by George Pope Morris; and

The Boatman's Dance, an original banjo melody written by D. D. Emmett and published in Boston in 1843. After much enthusiastic applause Mr. Burgin sang the delightful old American folk song *Froggie Went a-Courtin* and a children's nonsense song, *I Bought Me a Cat*.—Grace R. Tankersley.

Gen. William Lee Davidson (Nashville, Tenn.) celebrated its 10th anniversary on November 13, with tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hester, Jr. Distinguished guests included Mrs. William H. Lambert, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, past Chaplain General; Mrs. George Robert Smith, past National Chairman, American Indians; Mrs. Robert Gracy, National Chairman of Music, C.A.R., Mrs. James Beasley, National Vice Chairman of Transportation; Mrs. Theodore Morford and Mrs. Earle Calvin, Vice Regent and Chaplain, respectively, of the Tennessee Society. A message was received from Mrs. Hillman Rogers, of Memphis, State Regent, who was unable to attend. Mrs. Carl Hardin, general chairman, was assisted by Mrs. Asa Harrell, co-chairman; Mrs. Hester, vice regent; and Mrs. Thomas Shockley, regent.—Kate Nalen Shockley.



Mrs. Thomas Hester, Jr., Vice Regent, at whose home the party was held; Mrs. Asa Harrell, cochairman; Mrs. Carl Hardin, chairman, and Mrs. Thomas Shockley, Regent.

The Papers of John C. Calhoun

The writings of John C. Calhoun, together with letters written to him, are to be published in approximately twelve or fifteen volumes by the University of South Carolina Press. With the exception of Volume I, which will appear posthumously this year under the editorship of Dr. Robert Lee Meriwether, they are being edited by Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, formerly Director of the History Division in the Virginia State Library. To the assembling of photostatic and other copies of letters to and from Calhoun scores of institutions have already contributed generously. Dr. Hemphill will welcome—at the South Caroliniana Library, Columbia 1, South Carolina—any information about manuscripts written by or to Calhoun and will acknowledge all that are published.

NATIONAL HONOR ROLL — 1958-1959

THIRTY-ONE chapters have been on the Gold Honor Roll since it originated and those are indicated by two asterisks (**) after the name of the chapter. One hundred and sixty-three have been on the Gold Honor Roll for the three years covering 1956-1959 and are indicated with one asterisk after the name of the chapter. AND, we did make fifty percent! This was due to the fine cooperation of the chapters and the State Chairmen, for which your past National Chairman is most grateful. She does thank you for your many notes of appreciation for her help and understanding.

Mrs. Roy H. Cagle is your new Chairman and it is the earnest hope of your retiring Chairman that the percentage may well exceed the half way mark for 1959-1960. More chapters attaining the Honor Roll means more accomplishments for each committee involved, thus helping our National Society to greater achievements.

If there are errors in the listing, please know that they were not made intentionally. If there are any questions about your rating, do feel free to write Mrs. Mackey at headquarters or to your past Chairman, Mrs. Thomas E. Maury.

National Honor Roll Awards 1958-1959

* Gold 1956-1959 ** Gold 1953-1959

Alabama—21 Gold, 9 Silver, 8 H.M., 7*, 2**
Alaska—0 Gold, 2 Silver, 0 H.M., 0*, 0**
Arizona—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 1 H.M., 0*, 0**
Arkansas—9 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M., 4*, 0**
California—44 Gold, 41 Silver, 26 H.M., 11*, 2**
Colorado—4 Gold, 4 Silver, 6 H.M., 2*, 0**
Connecticut—5 Gold, 5 Silver, 5 H.M., 0*, 0**
Delaware—0 Gold, 6 Silver, 2 H.M., 0*, 0**
District of Columbia—10 Gold, 11 Silver, 21 H.M., 0*, 0**
Florida—24 Gold, 13 Silver, 14 H.M., 8*, 0**
Georgia—22 Gold, 16 Silver, 8 H.M., 8*, 2**
Hawaii—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 1 H.M., 0*, 0**
Idaho—0 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 H.M., 0*, 0**
Illinois—27 Gold, 22 Silver, 25 H.M., 6*, 0**

Indiana—28 Gold, 16 Silver, 13 H.M., 9*, 4**
Iowa—9 Gold, 11 Silver, 15 H.M., 1*, 0**
Kansas—17 Gold, 14 Silver, 10 H.M., 2*, 0**
Kentucky—10 Gold, 6 Silver, 8 H.M., 3*, 0**
Louisiana—17 Gold, 12 Silver, 5 H.M., 4*, 2**
Maine—4 Gold, 0 Silver, 5 H.M., 3*, 0**
Maryland—6 Gold, 6 Silver, 8 H.M., 2*, 0**
Massachusetts—7 Gold, 7 Silver, 25 H.M., 1*, 0**
Michigan—12 Gold, 6 Silver, 11 H.M., 5*, 0**
Minnesota—5 Gold, 6 Silver, 10 H.M., 2*, 1**
Mississippi—15 Gold, 9 Silver, 4 H.M., 6*, 0**
Missouri—23 Gold, 14 Silver, 11 H.M., 6*, 1**
Montana—0 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 H.M., 0*, 0**
Nebraska—11 Gold, 5 Silver, 3 H.M., 1*, 0**
Nevada—2 Gold, 2 Silver, 0 H.M., 1*, 0**
New Hampshire—2 Gold, 0 Silver, 1 H.M., 0*, 0**
New Jersey—12 Gold, 13 Silver, 14 H.M., 2*, 0**
New Mexico—4 Gold, 5 Silver, 0 H.M., 1*, 0**
New York—30 Gold, 22 Silver, 31 H.M., 9*, 0**
North Carolina—31 Gold, 14 Silver, 10 H.M., 5*, 2**
North Dakota—2 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M., 0*, 0**
Ohio—21 Gold, 20 Silver, 13 H.M., 6*, 1**
Oklahoma—5 Gold, 4 Silver, 6 H.M., 1*, 0**
Oregon—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 3 H.M., 1*, 0**
Pennsylvania—12 Gold, 16 Silver, 9 H.M., 2*, 1**
Rhode Island—2 Gold, 6 Silver, 6 H.M., 0*, 0**
South Carolina—11 Gold, 5 Silver, 8 H.M., 3*, 2**
South Dakota—2 Gold, 3 Silver, 2 H.M., 0*, 0**
Tennessee—16 Gold, 8 Silver, 12 H.M., 5*, 0**
Texas—23 Gold, 15 Silver, 15 H.M., 9*, 4**
Utah—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 0 H.M., 0*, 0**
Vermont—5 Gold, 2 Silver, 3 H.M., 1*, 1**
Virginia—46 Gold, 25 Silver, 13 H.M., 18*, 4**
Washington—4 Gold, 5 Silver, 4 H.M., 0*, 0**
West Virginia—12 Gold, 9 Silver, 2 H.M., 6*, 1**
Wisconsin—7 Gold, 5 Silver, 1 H.M., 2*, 0**
Wyoming—2 Gold, 2 Silver, 1 H.M., 0*, 0**
Gold—584
Silver—431
H.M.—406
Total—1421 Honor Roll Chapters out of 2840 Chapters
163 Chapters Gold 1956-1959
31 Chapters Gold 1953-1959

ALABAMA

(38 out of 64 Chapters)

Gold (21): Broken Arrow,* Captain William Davis, Chinnabee, Choctaw, Ecor Rouge, Fort Mims, General Sumter, Heroes of Kings Mountain,* Luxapallila, Major Thomas Hubbard, Margaret Lea Houston,* Matthew Smith, Mobile,* Needham Bryan, Ozark, Princess Sehay,** Sunset Rock, Sylacauga, Twickenham Town,* William Speer,** Zachariah Godbold.

Silver (9): Andrew Jackson, Bienville, Fort Bowyer, John Parke Custis, Joseph McDonald, Old Elyton, Tohopeka, Tristan de Luna, Tuscaloosa.

H.M. (8): Anne Phillips, Cahawba, Colonel John Robins, David Lindsay, Elizabeth Bradford, Fort Conde, Jones Valley, Tidence Lane.

ARIZONA

(1 out of 7 Chapters)

Gold (0):

Silver (0):

H.M. (1): Maricopa.

ARKANSAS

(15 out of 29 Chapters)

Gold (9): Abendschone, Arkadelphia,* Captain Basil Gaither, Charlevoix, John Cain, Marion,* Polk, Robert Rosamond,* Texarkana.*

Silver (3): Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking, Jonesboro, Provincia de la Sal.

H.M. (3): Hot Springs of Arkansas, Little Rock, Pine Bluff.

CALIFORNIA

(111 out of 139 Chapters)

Gold (44): Alhambra-San Gabriel, Alta Mira,* Antelope Valley, Anson Burlingame, Aurantia,* Berkeley Hills, California, Captain John Oldham,* Claremont, Don Jose Verdugo,* Dorothy Clark, Edmund Randolph, El Redondo, Emigrant Trail, Encinitas, Esperanza, Estudillo,* Fernanda Maria, Gaviota,** General John A. Sutter, Hutchins-Grayson, Kaweah,* La Jolla,** Letitia Coxe Shelby,* Linares, Los Altos, Los Angeles,* Major Hugh Moss, Milly Barrett, Mission Canyon, Oceanside, Patience Wright, Presidio, San Andreas Lake, San Diego,* San Marino, San Miguel,* San Vicente, Santa Ana, Santa Anita, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Santa Susana, Tierra Alta.

Silver (41): Acalanes, Acohis Comihavit, Anne Loucks, Arrowhead, Bakersfield, Beverly Hills, Campanile, Collis P. Huntington, Colonel William Cabell, Commodore Sloat, Copa de Oro, El Marinero, El Toyon, Fresno, Gaspar de Portola, General Richard Gridley, Hannah Bushrod, John Rutledge, La Puerta de Oro, Los Gatos, Mitz-khan-a-khan, Mojave, Oakland, Oasis de Mara, Oliver Wetherbee, Oneonta Park, Palisade Glacier, Pasadena, Piedmont, Potreritos Verdes, Rincon del Diablo, Rodeo de las Aguas, Rubidoux, San Fernando Valley, San Rafael Hills, Santa Rosa, Santa Ysabel, Sierra Madre, Siskiyou, Whittier, Willows.

H.M. (26): Altadena, Cachineta, Cahuilla, El Paso de Robles, Eschsholtzia, Felipe de Neve, Hollywood, La Cumbre, Las Flores, Long Beach, Los Cerritos, Mme. Adrienne de Lafayette, Manzanita, Martin Severance, Micah Wethern, Peyton Randolph, Sacramento, San Antonio, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Santa Gertrudes, Santa Lucia, Sequoia, Temescal, Tobias Lear.

COLORADO

(14 out of 35 Chapters)

Gold (4): Arkansas Valley, Cache la Poudre,* Monte Vista, Namaqua.

Silver (4): Centennial State, Columbine, Mount Massive, Sarah Platt Decker.

H.M. (6): Arapahoe, Kinnikinnik, La Junta, Peace Pipe, Rocky Ford, Santa Fe Trail.

CONNECTICUT

(15 out of 58 Chapters)

Gold (5): Agnes Dickinson Lee, Anne Wood Elderkin, Freevole Baldwin Stow, General Roger Welles, Mary Silliman.

Silver (5): Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Eve Lear, Sabra Trumbull, Sarah Whitman Hooker, Susan Carrington Clarke.

H.M. (5): Compo Hill, Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Hannah Benedict Carter, Nathan Hale Memorial, Sarah Ludlow.

DELAWARE

(8 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold (0):

Silver (6): Caesar Rodney, Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Captain William McKennan, Colonel Armwell Long, Cooch's Bridge, Elizabeth Cook.

H.M. (2): Colonel David Hall, Mary Vining.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(42 out of 60 Chapters)

Gold (10): Captain Joseph Magruder, Captain Molly Pitcher, Deborah Knapp, Dolly Madison, Little John Boyden, Livingston Manor, Mary Washington, Monticello, Susan Riviere Hetzel, Victory.

Silver (11): Captain Wendell Wolfe, Colonel John Washington, Constitution, Elizabeth Jackson, Emily Nelson, Engenia Washington, Fort McHenry, Independence Bell, Katherine Montgomery, Keystone, Margaret Whetten.

H.M. (21): Army and Navy, Capitol, Columbia, Continental, Descendants of '76, Eleanor Wilson, Judge Lynn, Louisa Adams, Lucy Holcombe, Major L'Enfant, Manor House, Martha Washington, Mary Bartlett, Mary Desha, Patriots' Memorial, Potomac, President Monroe, Prince Georges County, Richard Arnold, Ruth Brewster, Thirteen Colonies.

FLORIDA

(51 out of 68 Chapters)

Gold (24): Abigail Bartholomew,* Bertha Hereford Hall, Biscayne,* Boca Ciega, Cape Florida, Captain Alexander Quarrier, Colonel Arthur Erwin, Fort San Nicholas, Francis Broward, Gainesville, Golden Anchor, Himmarshee,* Indian River, Jacksonville, Jane Sheldon,* Jonathan Dickinson,* Lake Wales,* Major Francis Langhorne Dade, Myakka, Orlando,* Phillip Perry, Ponte Vedra, Seminole, Tampa.*

Silver (13): Bartow, De Soto, Everglades, Garcilaso de la Vega, Katherine Livingston, Manatee, Maria Jefferson, Ocklawaha, Osceola, Patriots, Princess Isena, St. Andrews Bay, Sallie Harrison.

H.M. (14): Cary Cox, Cora Stickney Harper, Coral Gables, Echebucassa, Edward Rutledge, John Macdonald, Joshua Stevens, Kan Yuk sa, Lakeland, Mayaimi, Pensacola, Princess Hirihiagua, Sara De Soto, Tomoka.

GEORGIA

(46 out of 88 Chapters)

Gold (22): Adam Brinson, Andrew Houser, Atlanta, Baron De Kalb,* Bonaventure,* Brunswick, Captain John Wilson, Commodore Richard Dale,* Dorothy Walton, Fielding Lewis, General Daniel Stewart,* Governor David Emanuel,* Henry Walton, John Ball, John Floyd, Metter,* Nathaniel Abney, Savannah,* Stephen Heard, Thomasville, Thronateeska,* Xavier.

Silver (16): Augusta, Bainbridge, Benjamin Hawkins, Brier Creek, Captain Thomas Cobb, Fort Early, John Houston, Knox-Conway, Major General John Twiggs, Mary Hammond Washington, Peter Early,

Roanoke, St. Andrews Parish, Stone Castle, Toccoa, Vidalia.

H.M. (8): Button Gwinnett, Colonel William Candler, General David Blackshear, Governor John Milledge, John Clarke, Joseph Habersham, Peachtree Trail, Tomochichi.

HAWAII

(1 out of 2 Chapters)

Gold (0):

Silver (0):

H.M. (1): Aloha

IDAHO

(4 out of 12 Chapters)

Gold (0):

Silver (2): Alice Whitman, Wyeth.

H.M. (2): Harewood, Pioneer.

ILLINOIS

(74 out of 116 Chapters)

Gold (27): Abraham Lincoln,* Alliance,* Aurora, Barbara Standish, Benjamin Mills, Captain Hubbard Burrows, Captain John Whistler, Carroll, Collinsville, Dewalt Mechlin, DeWitt Clinton, Egyptian, Fort Armstrong, Fort Payne, Illini, Kaskaskia, LaGrange-Illinois,* Louis Joliet, Madam Rachel Edgar,* Martha Ibbetson, Mildred Warner Washington,* Ninian Edwards, Park Ridge, Princess Wach-ee-kee,* Princeton-Illinois, Skokie Valley, Stephen A. Douglas.

Silver (22): Chicago, Chief Shaubena, Dixon, Elgin, Eli Skinner, Fort Dearborn, General Henry Dearborn, George Rogers Clark, Governor Bradford, Governor Edward Coles, Henry Purcell, Hickory Grove, Kankakee, Kewanee, Michael Hillegas, Morrison, North Shore, Peter Meyer, Sauk Trail, Sergeant Caleb Hopkins, Streator, Wabash.

H.M. (25): Alida C. Bliss, Anan Harmon, Belleville, Cahokia Mound, Chief Pontiac, Colonel Jonathan Latimer, Daniel McMillan, Dorothy Quincy, Downer's Grove, Edwardsville, General John Stark, Geneseo, High Prairie Trail, Isaac Hull, James Halstead, Sr.; Kulika, Nancy Ross, Perrin-Wheaton, Puritan and Cavalier, Remember Allerton, Rene Cossitt, Jr.; Sally Lincoln, Springfield, Toussaint du Bois, Waukegan.

INDIANA

(57 out of 94 Chapters)

Gold (28): Anthony Nigo, Bloomington,* Captain Harmon Aughe, Caroline Scott Harrison, Christopher Harrison, Colonel Augustin de La Balme, Dorothy Q, Estabrook,* Fort Harrison,* Irvington,* John Wallace, Jonathan Jennings,* Julia Watkins Brass,* Kik-tha-we-nund, Lone Tree, Margaret Bryant Blackstone, Mississinewa, Nancy Knight,* Pottawatomie, Richard Henry Lee, Richmond-Indiana, Samuel Huntington,* The Hoosier Elm,* Timothy Ball, West Fork, White Lick, William Henry Harrison, William Tuffs.

Silver (16): Charles Carroll, Colonel Archibald Lochry, Francis Vigo, General Francis Marion, General James Cox, General John Gibson, Major Hugh Dinwiddie, Mary Penrose Wayne, National Old Trails, Piankeshaw, Rushville, Sarah Winston Henry, Schuyler Colfax, Twin Forks, Vanderburgh, Wythougan.

H.M. (13): Calumet, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, Desardie, Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Frances Slocum, General de Lafayette, Green Tree Tavern, John Paul, Lafayette Spring, Miriam Benedict, Olde Towne, Oubache, Veedersburg.

IOWA

(35 out of 87 Chapters)

Gold (9): Algona, Council Bluffs, Cumberland Valley, De Shon, Dubuque,*

Mary Marion, Mason City, Mayflower, Priscilla Alden.

Silver (11): Betty Alden, Elizabeth Ross, James Harlan, Jean Espy, John See, Okamangado, Oskaloosa, Pilot Rock, Sac City, Spinning Wheel, Waubonsie.

H.M. (15): Abigail Adams, Ashley, Beacon Hill, Candle-Stick, Clear Lake, Francis Shaw, Grinnell, Hannah Lee, Jean Marie Cardinell, Keokuk, Ladies of the Lake, Mary Ball Washington, New Castle, Open Fire, Shenandoah.

KANSAS

(41 out of 65 Chapters)

Gold (17): Betty Bonney, Betty Washington, Byrd Prewitt, Cocafichue, Desire Tobey Sears, Dodge City, Flores del Sol, Fort Larned, General Edward Hand, Isabella Weldin,* Martha Vail, Mary Wade Strother, Mission Hills, Polly Ogden, Shawnee,* Susannah French Putney, Uvendale.

Silver (14): Captain Jesse Leavenworth, Emporia, Fort Supply Trail, James Ross, Lois Warner, Martha Loving Ferrell, Newton, Oceanus Hopkins, Peleg Gorton, Tomahawk, Topeka, William Creekmore, William Wilson, Wyandot.

H.M. (10): Abilene, Arthur Barrett, Hannah Jameson, Jeremiah Howard, John Haupt, Minisa, Phebe Dustin, Randolph Loving, Samuel Linscott, Sterling.

KENTUCKY

(24 out of 72 Chapters)

Gold (10): Berea-Laurel Ridges, Big Spring, Bryan Station,* Edmund Rogers, Hart, Lexington, Paducah,* St. Asaph, Samuel Davies,* Somerset.

Silver (6): Bland Ballard, Captain Jacob Van Meter, Colonel George Nicholas, General Evan Shelby, Jane Lampton, Louisa.

H.M. (8): Boone County, Captain John Lillard, Cynthia, Jemima Johnson, John Marshall, Mountain Trail, Poage, Trabue.

LOUISIANA

(34 out of 47 Chapters)

Gold (17): Abram Morehouse,** Acadia, Avoyelles, Baton Rouge, Boeuf River, Calcasieu, Chief Tusquahoma, Fort Miro,** General William Carroll, Moses Shelby,* New Iberia, New Orleans,* Opelousas, Pelican, Robert Harvey, St. Denis, Tangipahoa.

Silver (12): Bayou St. John, Bistineau, Dorcheat, Dugdemonia, Fort Jesup, Halimah, Julien Poydras, Long Leaf Pine, Louisiana, Shreveport, Spirit of '76, Vieux Carre.

H.M. (5): Bayou Coteille, Caddo, Galvez, John James Audubon, Tallulah.

MAINE

(9 out of 36 Chapters)

Gold (4): Eunice Farnsworth,* Frances Dighton Williams,* General Knox,* Tisbury Manor.

Silver (0):

H.M. (5): Elizabeth Wadsworth, Esther Eayres, Koussinoc, Patience Stanley, Silence Howard Hayden.

MARYLAND

(20 out of 34 Chapters)

Gold (6): Brigadier General Rezin Beall, Chevy Chase, Erasmus Perry,* Francis Scott Key, Old Kent,* Thomas Johnson.

Silver (6): Colonel Thomas Dorsey, Frederick, General Mordecai Gist, Governor William Paca, Head of Elk, Major Samuel Turbutt Wright.

H.M. (8): Ann Arundel, Carter Braxton, Colonel Tench Tilghman, Dorset, John Eager Howard, Mary Carroll Caton, Samuel Chase, William Winchester.

MASSACHUSETTS

(39 out of 100 Chapters)

Gold (7): East Hoosuck, Fort Massachusetts, Fort Phoenix, Joseph Coolidge, Old State House, Quequechan, Warren and Prescott.*

Silver (7): Betty Allen, Brigadier General James Brickett, General William Shepard, Lydia Cobb, Margery Morton, Peace Party, Wayside Inn.

H.M. (25): Abiah Folger Franklin, Abigail Phillips Quincy, Attleboro, Betsy Ross, Boston Tea Party, Captain Job Knapp, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, Duxbury, Faneuil Hall, Framingham, General Rufus Putnam, Jonathan Hatch, Martha's Vineyard, Mary Draper, Menotomy, Mercy Warren, New Bedford, Old Boston, Old Colony, Old Concord, Old South, Olde Redding, Paul Revere, Priscilla Abbot, Samuel Adams.

MICHIGAN

(29 out of 61 Chapters)

Gold (12): Algonquin,* Ann Gridley, Battle Creek, Elizabeth Cass, Fort Pontchartrain,* General Josiah Harmar, General Richardson, John Crawford, John Sackett, Nancy De Graff Toll,* Piety Hill,* Sarah Ann Cochrane.*

Silver (6): Amos Sturgis, Colonel Joshua Howard, Ezra Parker, John Alden, Lansing, Stevens Thomson Mason.

H.M. (11): Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Captain Samuel Felt, Isabella, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, Lucy Wolcott Barnum, Mary Marshall, Ottawawa, River Wabwaysin, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Three Flags.

MINNESOTA

(21 out of 42 Chapters)

Gold (5): Captain John Holmes,* Daughters of Liberty, Fort Snelling,* Greysolon du Lhut, Traverse des Sioux.

Silver (6): Anthony Wayne, Fergus Falls, General James Knapp, John Prescott, Missabe, Old Trails.

H.M. (10): Captain Comfort Starr, General Henry Hastings Sibley, Keewaydin, Maria Sanford, Mendota, Monument, Nathan Hale, North Star, Okabena, Rochester.

MISSISSIPPI

(28 out of 51 Chapters)

Gold (15): Amite River, Belvidere, Bernard Romans,* Biloxi,* Cherokee Rose, Doak's Treaty, Fort Rosalie,* James Giliham,* John Rolfe,* Magnolia State,* Pathfinder, Pushmataha, Ralph Humphreys, Samuel Dale, Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha.

Silver (9): Cotton Gin Port, Deer Creek, Judith Robinson, La Salle, Mary Stuart, Mississippi Delta, Nahoula, Samuel Hammond, Yazoo.

H.M. (4): Ashmead, Chakchiuma, Grenada, Madame Hodnett.

MISSOURI

(48 out of 87 Chapters)

Gold (23): Allen-Morton-Watkins, Bowling Green, Cornelia Greene, Dorcas Richardson, Elizabeth Carey,* Elizabeth Harrison,* Fort Osage, Gallatin, General John Sullivan, Hannah Hull, Jane Randolph Jefferson, Jefferson, Kansas City, Major Molly, Marshall,* Nancy Hunter, Niangua, Olive Prindle, Platte Purchase,* Sarah Barton Murphy, Webster Groves,* William White,** White Allee.

Silver (14): Anne Helm, Armstrong, Charity Stille Langstaff, Columbian, Francois Vallé, Lafayette-Lexington, Lucy Jefferson Lewis, Missouri Pioneers, New London, Nodaway, Rachel Donelson, St. Charles, Udolph Miller Dorman, Westport.

H.M. (11): Alexander Doniphan, Hannah Cole, Henry County, Independence Pioneers, King's Highway, Louisiana Purchase, Mexico-Missouri, Montgomery, Nancy Robbins, Rhoda Fairchild, Susanna Randolph.

MONTANA

(4 out of 15 Chapters)

Gold (0):

Silver (2): Assiniboine, Oro Fino.

H.M. (2): Mount Hyalite, Milk River.

NEBRASKA

(19 out of 44 Chapters)

Gold (11): Betsey Hager, David City, Elizabeth Montague, Fort Kearney, Lewis Clark,* Lone Willow, Major Isaac Sadler, Mary Katharine Goddard, Niobrara, Point of Rock, Sioux Lookout.

Silver (5): Katahdin, Kitkihaki, Loup Valley, Nikumi, Sandhills.

H.M. (3): Deborah Avery, St. Leger Cowley, Thirty-seventh Star.

NEVADA

(4 out of 6 Chapters)

Gold (2): Nevada Sagebrush,** Valley of Fire.

Silver (2): Francisco Garcés, Toiyabe.

H.M. (0):

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(3 out of 34 Chapters)

Gold (2): Colonel Thomas Tash, Mary Torr.

Silver (0):

H.M. (1): Molly Stark.

NEW JERSEY

(39 out of 84 Chapters)

Gold (12): Absegami, Beacon Fire, Chinkchewunska, Colonel Joseph Stout, Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe,* General Lafayette, Major Joseph Bloomfield, Penelope Hart, Princeton, Red Mill, Saddle River, Watch Tower.*

Silver (13): Bergen-Paulus Hook, Boudinot, Captain Joshua Huddy, General David Forman, General Mercer, Isaac Burroughs, Jemima Cundict, Loantaka, Millville, Nassau, Old Tapanemus, Red Bank, Short Hills.

H.M. (14): Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Church and Cannon, Crane's Ford, Crantown, General Frelinghuysen, General Washington, General William Maxwell, John Rutherford, Monmouth, Monmouth Court House, Polly Wyckoff, Valley of the Delaware, Westfield, William Paterson.

NEW MEXICO

(9 out of 10 Chapters)

Gold (4): Dona Ana, El Portal,* Mary Griggs, Roswell.

Silver (5): Butterfield Trail, Coronado, Jacob Bennett, Lew Wallace, Stephen Watts Kearny.

H.M. (0):

NEW YORK

(83 out of 179 Chapters)

Gold (30): Anne Cary, Anne Hutchinson, Captain John Harris, Caughawaga, Colonel Aaron Ogden,* Colonel Josiah Smith,* Colonel Marinus Willett, Fort Rensselaer, General Jacob Odell,* General John Williams, General Nathaniel Woodhull, Gouverneur Morris, Hendrick Hudson, Jane McCrea,* Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo, Major Jonathan Lawrence,* Major Thomas Wickes, Mount Pleasant, New Netherland, North Riding, Oneida,* Ontario,* Onwentasia, Richmond County, Sago-ye-wat-ha,* Schoharie,* Southampton Colony, Suffolk, Ticonderoga, Tioughnioga.

Silver (22): Abigail Fillmore, Benjamin Romaine, Captain Christian Brown, Chappaqua, Colonel Gilbert Potter, General Asa Danforth, General Nicholas Herkimer, Gowon-go, Gu-ya-no-ga, Harvey Birch, Keskeskick, LeRay de Chaumont, Manhattan, Mary Weed Marvin, Mohawk, Ondawa-Cambridge, Rufus King, Ruth Floyd Woodhull, Skenandoah, Staten Island, Tarrytown, Tawasenta.

H.M. (31): Amsterdam, Astenegro, Battle Pass, Beavertkill, Carantouan, Chancellor Livingston, Chemung, Chepontue,

Colonel William Prescott, Conhocton, Corn- ing, Darling Whitney, Elizabeth Annesley Lewis, Fort Plain, Jamestown, John Jay, Jonas Bronck, Ketewamoke, Larchmont, Mahenawasigh, Matinecock, Melzingah, Mohegan, New York City, Oneonta, Salamanca, Schenectada, Seneca, Swe-kat-si, Tuscarora, White Plains.

NORTH CAROLINA

(55 out of 88 Chapters)

Gold (31): Alexander Martin, Battle of Alamance, Betsy Dowdy, Colonel Polk, Cornelius Harnett, Crossnore, Davie Poplar,** Edenton Tea Party, Fort Dobbs, General Davie, General Joseph Winston, Griffith Rutherford, Guilford Battle,* Halifax Convention, Halifax Resolves, Jacob Forney,* James Hunter, John Grady, John Hoyle,** Liberty Hall, Major William Chronicle, Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Micajah Petway, Moseley-Bright, Old North State, Rachel Caldwell,* Stamp Defiance, Thomas Wade, William Bethell, William Gaston, Yadkin River Patriots.

Silver (14): Caswell-Nash, Colonel John Alston, Colonel Thomas Robeson, Craighthead-Dunlap, Edward Buncombe, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Hickory Tavern, John Foster, Jonathan Hunt, Major Benjamin May, Major General Robert Howe, Martha Pettigrew, Thomas Hadley, Upper Cape Fear.

H.M. (10): Battle of Charlotte, Colonel Alexander McAllister, Colonel Andrew Balfour, Colonel Robert Rowan, General James Moore, Joseph Kerner, Joseph McDowell, Piedmont Patriots, Ruth Davidson, Waightstill Avery.

NORTH DAKOTA

(2 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold (2): Bad Lands, Dacotah.

Silver (0):

H.M. (0):

OHIO

(54 out of 126 Chapters)

Gold (21): Ann Simpson Davis, Canton, Coppacaw, Cuyahoga Portage, Fort Defiance, Fort Industry,* Franklinton,** George Clinton, Isaac Van Wart,* James Fowler, Lima, London,* Massillon, Moses Cleaveland, Old Northwest, Pickaway Plains,* Steubenville,* Urbana, Ursula Wolcott, Whetstone, William Horney.

Silver (20): Black Swamp, Cedar Cliff, Cincinnati, Colonel George Croghan, Cuyahoga Falls, Daniel Cooper, Delaware City, Dolly Todd Madison, Eunice Grant, Hannah Emerson Dustin, Jonathan Dayton, Mary Redmond, Mary Washington, New Connecticut, Olentangy, Phoebe Frances, Sally DeForest, Sarah Copus, Shaker, Turtle Creek.

H.M. (13): Ann Spafford, Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith, Elizabeth Sherman Reese, Fort Findlay, Juliana White, Lakewood, Mahoning, Mariemont, Mary Chesney, Miami, Mount Sterling, Oxford Caroline Scott, Western Reserve.

OKLAHOMA

(15 out of 40 Chapters)

Gold (5): Captain Peter Ankeny, Colonel John Starke, Sr.; Cushing, Duncan,* Pawhuska.

Silver (4): Ardmore, Reverend John Robinson, Tulsa, Wunagisa.

H.M. (6): Black Beaver, Cedar River, Lawton, Okemah, Oklahoma City, Woodward.

OREGON

(8 out of 32 Chapters)

Gold (3): Chemeketa, Coos Bay, Wahkeena.

Silver (2): Multnomah, Portland.

H.M. (3): Linn, Malheur, Winema.

PENNSYLVANIA

(37 out of 135 Chapters)

Gold (12): Colonel James Smith, Cumberland County, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Fort Hand,** General Joseph Warren, Greene Academy,* Independence Hall, Jephtha Abbott, Old York Road, Perry County, Queen Alliquippa, Towamencin.

Silver (16): Berks County, Bucks County, Canonsburg, Colonel Andrew Lynn, Colonel William Wallace, Donegal, Fort Le Boeuf, Fort Roberdeau, Fort Venango, Jacob Ferree, Lansdowne, Merion, Quaker City, Scranton City, Tohickon, William Penn.

H.M. (9): Du Bois, Elizabeth Gilmore Berry, Fort Gaddis, Mahanatawny, Philadelphia, Philip Freeman, Pittsburgh, Triangle, Valley Forge.

RHODE ISLAND

(14 out of 23 Chapters)

Gold (2): Flint-Lock and Powder-Horn, Governor Nicholas Cooke.

Silver (6): Esek Hopkins, Major William Taggart, Moswansicut, Pettaquams-cut, Phebe Greene Ward, Rhode Island Independence.

H.M. (6): Beacon Pole Hill, Gaspee, General Nathaniel Greene, Sarah Scott Hopkins, William Ellery, Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(24 out of 59 Chapters)

Gold (11): Blue Savannah, Catawba, Daniel Morgan,** Fort Prince George, Kate Barry, Major Robert Lide, Richard Winn, Star Fort,** Theodosia Burr, Thomas Woodward, Waxhaws.*

Silver (5): Behethland Butler, Catechee, Columbia, Moultrie, Wizard of Tamasee.

H.M. (8): Charles Pinckney, David Hopkins, Hobkirk Hill, Old 96 District, Rebecca Pickens, Sumter's Home, Walhalla, William Capers.

SOUTH DAKOTA

(7 out of 14 Chapters)

Gold (2): Bear Butte, Mac Pherson.

Silver (3): Captain Alexander Tedford, John Coolidge, Oahe.

H.M. (2): Nancy Peabody, Thirty-Ninth Star.

TENNESSEE

(36 out of 82 Chapters)

Gold (16): Adam Dale, Admiral David Farragut, Andrew Edwards, Chief John Ross,* Commodore Perry,* Fort Assumption, James Dawson, James White, Judge David Campbell,* Lieutenant James Shepard, Mary Blount, Moccasin Bend, Nancy Ward,* Tennessee, The Crab-Orchard, Zachariah Davies.*

Silver (8): Andrew Bogle, Campbell, Chickamauga, Cumberland, Fort Nashborough, Hiwassee, John Sevier, Watauga.

H.M. (12): Bonny Kate, Captain William Lytle, General Francis Nash, General William Lenoir, James Lewis, Long Island, Margaret Gaston, Ocoee, Robert Cartwright, Robert Cooke, Sarah Hawkins, Simon Harris.

TEXAS

(53 out of 105 Chapters)

Gold (23): Ann Poage, Austin Colony, Captain Thomas Black, Comanche Springs,* Fort Bend, Fort Worth, General Levi Casey,* James Blair,** James Campbell,** Jane Douglas, John McKnight Alexander,** Lady Washington,* Lieutenant William Brewer, Lucretia Council Cochran, Mary Martin Elmore Scott,* Nancy Anderson, Nancy Horton Davis, Nathaniel Davis, Prudence Alexander, Samuel Sorrell,** San Antonio de Bezar,* Six Flags, Thankful Hubbard.

Silver (15): Aaron Burleson, Alamo, Alexander Love, Captain William Sanders, Corpus Christi, John Everett, Libertad, Major Francis Grice, Martha McCraw, Mary Garland, Mary Isham Keith, Nacogdoches, Ol'Shavano, Rebecca Boyce, Tejas.

H.M. (15): Asa Underwood, Captain William Young, Comfort Wood, Daniel Coleman, Guadalupe Victoria, John Lewis, Josiah Bartlett, Lieutenant Thomas Barlow, Llano Estacado, Martha Jefferson Randolph, Nathaniel Winston, Ralph Ripley, Samuel Paul Dinkins, Silas Morton, William Scott.

UTAH

(0 out of 2 Chapters)

Gold (0):

Silver (0):

H.M. (0):

VERMONT

(10 out of 29 Chapters)

Gold (5): Ann Story,** Bennington, Ethan Allen, Green Mountain, Richard Wallace.

Silver (2): Cavendish, Lake St. Catherine.

H.M. (3): Ormsby, Thomas Chittenden, William French.

VIRGINIA

(84 out of 107 Chapters)

Gold (46): Albemarle,** Alleghany,* Appalachian Trail,* Augustine Warner, Black's Fort,* Blue Ridge, Boone Trail,* Cobb's Hall,* Colonel Charles Lynch, Colonel William Allen, Colonel William Preston,* Commonwealth,* Comte de Grasse, Count Pulaski, Dr. Elisha Dick,** Dorothea Henry,* Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill,** Fairfax County, Fort Lewis,* Frances Bland Randolph, Francis Wallis, Freedom Hill, Great Bridge,* Hampton, Jack Jouett, James River, Joseph Gravelly, Kate Waller Barrett,** Ketocin,* Leedstown Resolutions,* Lovelady, Major George Gibson, Mount Vernon, Nancy Christian Fleming, Newport News, Point of Fork, Poplar Forest,* Prestwoud, Princess Anne County, Rainbow Ridge, Sarah Constant, Shadwell, Thomas Carter, Thomas Lee, Thomas Nelson, Washington-Lewis.*

Silver (25): Adam Thoroughgood, Bermuda Hundred, Beverley Manor, Borough of Norfolk, Captain John Smith, Colonel Francis Mallory, Colonel Thomas Hughart, Culpeper Minute Men, Falls Church, Floyd Court House, Fort Loudoun, Free State of Warwick, General James Breckenridge, General Joseph Martin, Golden Horseshoe, Henricopolis, Henry Clay, James Allen, John Alexander, Nathaniel Bacon, Peaks of Otter, Sycamore Shoals, Wilderness Road, William Byrd, William Pitt.

H.M. (13): Arlington House, Colonel Abram Penn, Colonel William Christian, Dr. Joseph Diggs, Jr; Fort Nelson, Irvine-Welles, John Rhodes, Massanutton, Natural Bridge, Old Donation, Patrick Henry, Virginia Frontier, Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON

(13 out of 39 Chapters)

Gold (4): Ann Washington, Elizabeth Forey, Robert Gray, Tahoma.

Silver (5): Mary Morris, Michael Trebert, Olympus, Sarah Buchanan, University of Washington.

H.M. (4): Columbia River, John Kendrick, Lady Stirling, Rainier.

WEST VIRGINIA

(23 out of 48 Chapters)

Gold (12): Anne Bailey, Blennerhasett,* Borderland, Buford,** Colonel Charles Lewis,* Elizabeth Zane,* James

Wood,* John Chapman, Kanawha Valley, Potomac Valley, West Augusta, Wheeling.*

Silver (9): Barboursville, Bee Line, Captain James Allen, General Andrew Lewis, John Hart, Matthew French, Nathan Davis, Shenandoah Valley, William Morris.

H.M. (2): Colonel Morgan Morgan, Pack Horse Ford.

WISCONSIN

(13 out of 47 Chapters)

Gold (7): Ah-dah-wa-gam,* Annis Avery Hill, John Melchert Vanderpool, Kenosha, Lieutenant Nathan Hatch, Oshkosh,* Port Washington.

Silver (5): Eau Claire, Fond Du Lac, Governor Nelson Dewey, Joseph Marest, Tyrana.

H.M. (1): Eli Pierce.

WYOMING

(5 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold (2): Cheyenne, Sheridan.

Silver (2): Fort Casper, Jacques Laramie.

H.M. (1): Washakie.

What Are You Sharing?

(Continued from page 640)

mist over the Superstition Mountains to cacti-dotted desert.

Wyoming shares the land "Where the buffalo roam, Where the deer and the antelope play." You can almost hear the familiar tune as you visit from Laramie to Cheyenne.

Delaware, the first State, shares the rich history and the resources within its tiny borders, right down to the sunset, when the fishing boats are in and the ever-present seagull is watching over all.

Generous **Oklahoma** has shared two program-length sets of slides, one of its history and culture, the other of its beauty and natural wonder. **Illinois** also was generous in sharing two sets of slides of the Land of Lincoln.

Idaho shares its natural beauty, as well as its industrial promise and its educational institutions. **North Dakota** shares the reconstructed slant Indian village, Theodore Roosevelt's Maltese Cross Ranch Cabin, and the International Peace Garden, as well as many other memorable views.

Alabama (the name means "here we rest") shares its historic buildings, its industrial installations, and its schools. **New Hampshire** shares, in lovely pictures, The Cathedral of the Pines, an outdoor shrine "dedicated to Almighty God as a place where all people may worship." Thus we end our State slides as we began them in the old Texas mission—on a spiritual note, ever mindful that

(Continued on page 670)

MAGAZINE

[655]

daughter Susannah was born in New Jersey 20 days after signing of the Declaration of Independence and afterwards married Judge John Davidson; she is buried here in Woodland Cemetery, next to her father, *Josiah Lambert*. *Richard Lambert*, their son, was also born in New Jersey, in November 1778 and is buried on the lot of his father, Squire *William Lambert*, my grandfather, as is also my father, Henry Clay Lambert, buried on the Wm. Lambert plot here in Woodland Cemetery.

Josiah Lambert was in the Commissary Department as an ensign on the privateer *Retrieve*; was captured and taken prisoner in Massachusetts Bay, off Casco Bay, Maine, by the British Ship *Milford*, which the Americans tried very hard to capture as she was disrupting fishing and shipping along the coast from Maine to New Jersey.

The *Retrieve* was purchased at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., by Philadelphia capital and outfitted there; the master was Wm. Paul, Philadelphia. *Josiah* also served as a guard in Philadelphia, at that time living at Lamberton, N. J., now South Trenton.

We find *Josiah Lambert* on the Susquehanna River with 200 acres of land; then *Josiah Lambert* with land grants in Greene and Washington County, Pa., later Virginia, after the controversy over ownership of land by Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The *Horn Papers*, vol. III, R 974.88 f H 81 h, states "*Josiah Lambert* owned 221 acres of land in Greene County, Pa., afterwards Virginia, known as 'The Lamb.' In these land patent maps lie the scenes where settled, toiled and fought many men who helped to win the American Revolution, for they were firmly fixed there on land of their own years before Bunker Hill. From here men and provisions were supplied to the West, to the North and even to the East in times of direst need. These settlements so stubbornly defended against British and Indian thrusts from the West contributed much toward convincing England that her cause was lost.

"On these lands lived for two, perhaps three and four decades, the ancestry of a majority of those who later made a great West, and pausing there again to sow and reap, became the ancestry of a great West."

The *Horn papers* deal with the early westward movement on the Monongahela and Upper Ohio Rivers.

Next we find *Josiah Lambert* and his wife *Joannah*, and several children, in Harrison County, Va., now Clarksburg, W. Va., owning and selling a great deal of land and with the Kellys and Davidsons the Lamberts came down to the Ohio River on a flatboat. The Kellys and Davidsons stopped at what is now Ironton in 1800. The Lamberts went on to Limestone, Ky., now Maysville, Ky., but inasmuch as all the land belonged to Daniel Boone, the Lamberts went back up the river and settled in the lower section of what is now Ironton, Ohio.

The rivers of the world were its first highways and over most of the earth are still its greatest.

Clark Firestone wrote—

"The ways of Rivers are compelling, the meeting of their waters an exciting thing. They draw boundaries of countries, judge between commonwealths; give and take away. Though they dwindle in every drought, they return with every rain, in an hour replenishing themselves, in a day knocking at the gates of frightened cities.

"Behind the wall of the Appalachians the life of the old West moved along the rivers when there were no roads, save buffalo streets, Indian trails and the blazed paths of the pioneer."

Because travel on land was arduous going either afoot or on horseback and because there could be no wheeled traffic people took to the rivers, and soon the backwoodsmen were known on the seaboard, not as the folk of the Wilderness, but as the men of Western Waters.

In the Spring and Autumn freshets flatboats, which held even more than the railroad freight cars that were to replace them, made their way down creeks unknown to modern geography.

Before there were counties or even States, there was a Muskingum Country, a Scioto Country, a Licking Country, and a Wabash Country.

Josiah Lambert built a small log house at the foot of the hill, end of the road. This road ran in a direct line from the *Richard Lambert* house (son of *Josiah*) on the Ohio River bank to the house of *Josiah Lambert*, at the foot of the hill. The Lamberts had coal banks in the hills back of

the *Josiah Lambert* house and hauled coal out this road to the river, where there was a boat landing. The earliest steamboats were coaled at this landing also many barges loaded with coal to be taken down the Ohio River. These coal banks also supplied the blacksmith shop of *Richard Lambert*.

Hopewell Village

(Continued from page 633)

erties at 750,000 florin. Unsuccessful, his fate was sealed. Two years later, obliged to satisfy his debt, he assigned all his interests to Nixon. The Hopewell and Birdsboro properties were advertised for sheriff's sale in April 1788, and Bird moved to North Carolina. A letter written by him from there in 1807 to the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, asking for financial assistance of friends (and medical advice from Dr. Rush for his rheumatism and sciatica) shows to what pathetic straits the once-powerful ironmaster was reduced. "There is no doubt my principle ruin was by the Warr & Depretiation," he wrote, and "I promise myself, they [i.e., his friends] will not let me suffer, when they come to know of my Situation." Dr. Rush noted on the back of the letter: "Declined Soliciting relief for him as all his friends of 1776 were dead or reduced." Mark Bird died in comparative poverty. Thus he joined the long list of other once-powerful Pennsylvania ironmasters who went bankrupt, a list which, besides his own, included such names as Matthias Slough, Frederick Delaplank, John Truckenmiller, and Henry William Stiegel.

Note: Although Hopewell Furnace was always famous for its cooking and heating stoves, in the 19th century, under new management, it made such castings as pots, pans, kettles, bake plates, mortars, and waffle irons for household use; mold boards, "corn-shelling machines," and windmill irons for the farmer; and "machinery castings" for industrial use. The sketch at the head of this article pictures an iron pot cast at Hopewell.

Change of Address

Subscribers should send in both the OLD and NEW address at least six weeks in advance. It should be addressed to the Magazine Office, N.S.D.A.R. 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Genealogical Source Material

Edited by BEATRICE KENYON, *National Chairman*

The Genealogical Form

With the Genealogical Form, the National Genealogical Records Committee is presenting a new plan, designed to assist those endeavoring to complete application papers or trace new lines of descent for supplementals.

The form provides space to type complete data, with references, on each generation from the member's grandparents, back through the Revolutionary ancestor; his service and his children; their birth dates and to whom married. As a sufficient quantity of completed forms is received in the office of the National Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, they will be arranged alphabetically for easy reference, bound, and placed on the shelves of the D.A.R. Library for unrestricted use. A photostat copy of any page may be obtained from the Library at a small fee.

This collection, contributed by chapters all over the country, will point out many an unsuspected ancestor and connection with known descendants.

This Committee hopes that every chapter, large or small, will help to make this project 100 percent effective.

Genealogical Forms may be ordered from the Treasurer General at \$1.00 per 100 copies.

Among the treasures in the Americana Room of the office of Historian General is an original Revolutionary payroll, the gift of Miss Anna Grant Birge, of John Bell Chapter, Madison, Wis.

On paper, yellowed and tattered by time but still decipherable, we read:

Received of Leut. Ebenezer Ingalsbe by us the subscribers the full of our Pay due to us for our Savers in the army of the United States of Amarak for the month of September by us

Jonah Holland	Jos Brooks Jenison
Jonathan Harrington	Reuben Baker
Isaac Ball Ser	Herman Fray
Alpheus Pratt Ensine	Able Holt
Seth Hewton, Capt.	Jonathan Keyes
Cor Ephraim Amsden	Reuben Holland
Cor Silas Ball	Israel Allen 2d
Sergt Benj Goddard	Silas Newton
Daniel Ball	Daniel Holden
David Bennett Cor.	Edmund Moor
John Bixby	John Lock
Alexander Watson	Ephraim Parker
Elisha Crosby	Sergt. Elijah
Jones Joslyn	Harrington
Francis Tomes	Lemuel Chamberlain

Joel Chase	Asabel Newton
David Parks	Hezekiah Fay
Jasper rand	Nathaniel Phillips
Leonard Eager	Ebenezer Newton
Jonathan Harrington	Josiah Ward
Jonah Howe	Samuel Hudson
Jonas Stone	Philip Johnson
Francis Temple	Stephen Garle
John Cumings	Moses Newton
Ephraim Holland	Aron Wheeler
Joseph Esmons	Daniel Harris
Eber Keyes	Ashar Smith
Benjamin Hinds	Thos. Hatherby
Thomas Murrey	Israel Keyes
Eli Gale	Cyprian Keyes
	John Hammond

Marriage Bonds for the year 1807 in the courthouse of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Ky. Compiled by Gertrude Harde-man (Mrs. Isaac), regent Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Ky.

Akin, James, to Sally Mundell, Dec. 13, 1807 (mother, Jane).

Alsop, Bartlett, to Delia Daniel, Sept. 21, 1807 (father, William).

Anderson, James, to Jane Long, Jan. 21, 1807 (guardian, Thomas Taylor).

Applegate, Elisha, to Mary Lashbrook, Apr. 2, 1807 (father, William).

Bell, William, to Mildred Ellington, Oct. 7, 1807.

Bailey, William, to Caty Gobin, Jan. 27, 1807 (father, William).

Boone, George, to Elizabeth McCannon, Feb. 6, 1807 (father, Matthew).

Brewer, William, to Mary Onan, Mar. 9, 1807 (father, Dennis).

Bristow, Jasper, to Clary Elliott, June 11, 1807 (father, William R.).

Brush, James, to Polly Stillwell, Dec. 11, 1807.

Butler, Charles, to Rebecca Sithwood, Dec. 22, 1807.

Case, William, to Sarah Lynch, Apr. 18, 1807 (father, William).

Chainer, Charles, to Else Torn (Town), Nov. 16, 1807 (father, Charles).

Cooley, Jesse, to Hannah Glover, Nov. 30, 1807 (father, Charles).

Condier, Martin, to Eve Young, June 24, 1807.

Corn, John, to Hannah Spencer, Dec. 19, 1807 (father, Walter or Walker).

Croxten, Cornelius, to Amy (Omy) Foster, June 15, 1807 (father, Bartlett).

Cunningham, Robert, to Martha Hill, Apr. 11, 1807 (father, Isaac).

Fore (Foree), Hezekiah, to Polly Brackette, Oct. 3, 1807 (father, John).

Fore (Foree), Joseph, Jr., to Nancy Pollard, Mar. 3, 1807 (father, Henry).

Graham, Thomas, to Polly Sheherdy, Apr. 8, 1807.

Gray, Samuel, to Caty McKinley, July 13, 1807, (father, James).

Green, William J., to Sally Collete, Jan. 30, 1807 (father, Isaac).

Harbison, David, to Martha D. Venable, Nov. 25, 1807 (father, James).

Hawkins, James, to Peggy Hughes, Oct. 3, 1807 (father, Thomas).

Hill, Isaac, to Margaret Cunningham, Apr. 11, 1807 (father, Francis).

Hughes, Roy, to Susannah Dorp (?), Nov. 7, 1807.

James, Martin, to Hannah Hopkins, Apr. 10, 1807 (father, Henry).

Johnson, Isaac, to Mattie Bensay, Jan. 13, 1807.

Johnston, James, to Rosy Ridgway, July 11, 1807 (father, Samuel).

Lawson, William, to Patsy Lemaster, July 29, 1807 (mother, Ruth).

Legitt, John, to Mrs. Keziah Kurk Gwin, Nov. 2, 1807.

Lisens, William Patton, to Ann Redmon, June 29, 1807 (father, George).

Mathes, Alexander, to Jenny Lashbrook, July 29, 1807 (brother, Thomas).

McKinley, William, to Polly Beadle, Jan. 17, 1807 (father, Jonathan).

Miles, Jesse, to Sarah Christie, Aug. 5, 1807 (father, James).

Miller, Robert, to Mrs. Peggy Metcalf, widow of James.

Mitchell, John, to Phoebe Ridgway, Dec. 13, 1807 (father, Samuel).

Mitchell, Samuel, to Lena Mount, Dec. 21, 1807 (father, Elijah).

Mitchell, William, to Polly Doran, Nov. 15, 1807 (father, Patrick).

Moody, Flint (Clint), to Lucy Woodside, May 22, 1807 (father, William).

Mulloy, —, to Chenoweth Griffin, Dec. 26, 1807 (mother, Mary).

Neaves, William, to Milly Webb, June 6, 1807 (father, Jeremiah).

Nowlin, Nelson, to Ann Reid, July 20, 1807 (guardian, A. Pittinger).

Person, Peter, to Susanna Crow, July 15, 1807 (father, John).

Ray, Aaron, to Peggy Gobin (Goblin), Jan. 27, 1807 (father, William).

Reaves, David, to Sary McDowell, Aug. 4, 1807 (mother, Rachel).

Rice, —, to Polly Cooper, Aug. 4, 1807 (father, William).

Richardson (Richerson), James, to Ann Tilley, July 18, 1807 (father, Lazarus).

Ridgway, Richard, to Nancy Fore (Foree), Nov. 21, 1807 (father, Joseph).

Rowlant (Rowland), William, to Eliza Gwin, Jan. 26, 1807 (father, Thomas).

Satterwhite, John, to Elizabeth Keaton, Mar. 25, 1807 (father, John).

Sharp, John, to Amy Thompson, Jan. 15, 1807 (father, David).

Standiford, James, to Cordelia Ditto, July 29, 1807 (father, William).

Swinney, Louis, to Nancy Cooper, Mar. 10, 1807 (father, James).

Thixton, P., to Amy Newland, Oct. 5, 1807 (mother, Lucy).

Todd, John, to Betty Glenn, July 16, 1807 (father, William).

Van Cleve, P., to Lucy Hubbard Goodman, Aug. 25, 1807 (father, Robert).

Waller, George, to Elizabeth Thurston, Jan. 20, 1807.

Webb, Thomas, to Franky Clarg, Sept. 23, 1807.

Weakley, Thomas, to Peggy Tyler, June 29, 1807 (father, Robert).

Whittaker, John, to Milcah Van Meter, Sept. 12, 1807 (father, Isaac, deced.).

Williams, Eli, to Molly Rupell, May 8, 1807 (father, John).

Williams, Joseph, to Sally Ellis, Dec. 21, 1807.

Willis, William, to Polly Hinton, Oct. 7, 1807 (father, Henry).

Woolfolk, William, to Elizabeth Booker, Dec. 14, 1807.

Young, James L., to Frances Whitaker, Nov. 30, 1807.

Bible Records Contributed by the Tennessee Genealogical Records Committee

Woods Bible

(In possession of Mrs. Laurence D. Maney, Rachel Stockley Donelson Chapter, D.A.R.)

Marriages

Robert Woods to Sarah B. West, May 19, 1818.

John R. Branch to Josephine Woods, Nov. 18, 1841.

Edward S. Handy to Jane Theora Woods, Jan. 20, 1842.

William B. Armistead to Mary R. Woods, Feb. 22, 1843.

James A. Woods to Elizabeth M. Campbell, March 28, 1843.

Robert F. Woods to Marina T. Cheatham, Oct. 12, 1848.

R. C. Foster to Julia H. Woods, Dec. 23, 1852.

Joseph L. Woods to Frances Foster, Jan. 19, 1854.

Births

Josephine Woods, Mar. 10, 1819.
James A. Woods, May 30, 1820.
Jane Theora Woods, Jan. 11, 1822.
Robert F. Woods, May 15, 1825.
Mary R. Woods, Jan. 18, 1826.
Joseph L. Woods, Nov. 25, 1828.
Julia H. Woods, Dec. 23, 1831.

Deaths

Jane Theora Handy, May 16, 184-.
Robert Woods, Sr., Jan. 25, 1843.
Josephine Branch, Oct. 25, 1852.
Sarah B. Woods, May 19, 18-.

Births

(The word "Died" is inserted in the upper left margin of this column, and opposite each person the year of death has been inserted preceding the name.)

1834—Andrew Woods, Sr., Sept. 19, 1777.
....—Joseph Woods, Sr., June 22, 1779.
1841—Margaret Woods, Sept. 12, 1781.
1843—Robert Woods, Sr., Dec. 25, 1786.
....—James Woods, Sr., Dec. 10, 1793.
1824—Martha Woods, Oct. 4, 1790.
1816—Elspy Woods, May 10, 1795.
1819—Arch. Woods, May 29, 1797.
1849—Agnes Woods, Nov. 7, 1799.
....—Jane West, Oct. 1785.
....—Sarah B. West, Oct. 12, 1792.
....—Hannah West, July 29, 1795.
....—Patterson B. West, Nov. 27, 1804.
....—Theora W. Branch, April 17, 1843.
....—Eliza Branch, Nov. 30, 1844.
....—James Woods, Feby. 25, 1849.
....—Sarah R. Armistead, May 10, 1844.
....—Robert L. Armistead, May 7, 1847.
....—Willm. B. Armistead, June 18, 1849.

"Elizabeth Stearns' Book"

(Owned by Judith Field Julian (Mrs. Scott) 868 N. Auburndale, Memphis, Tenn.)

Dr. John Stearns, born January 11, 1735.

Elizabeth Stearns, born March 27, 1768.

Jabez Percival, born July 16, 1760.

Dr. Jabez Percival and Elizabeth Stearns, married July 6, 1786. (Wilbraham, Mass.)

Polly was born June 15, 1787.

Betsy was born November 21, 1788.

Elvira was born June 2, 1790.

John Stearns was born November 14, 1792.

Calvin was born December 20, 1794.

Zerah Towery was born November 17, 1797.

Polly Percival married Philip Craig September 5, —.

Tolliver Percival Craig was born January 29, 1806.

Betsy Percival married Thomas Leuty, December 20, 1806.

Tolliver Leuty was born July 6, 1807.

Elvira Percival married Horace Boardman Rose, Dec. 6, 1807. (Lawrenceburg, Indiana)

Elizabeth P. Craig was born April 2, 1809.

Calvin P. Craig was born January 1, 1810.

Elvira Ann Craig was born December 12, 1812.

Deaths

Dr. John Stearns died September 11, 1788, age 53 years.

Tolliver Percival Craig died January 27, 1807, wanted 3 days to be 1 year old.

Calvin Craig died October 20, 1810.
Samson Smith was drowned October 2, 1811.

Mrs. Polly Garmer died February 13, 1795, age 36 years 3 mos.

Elvira Ann Craig lived but one hour.

Captain Timothy Percival died 16th day of June 1815 (Boone County, Ky.) in the 83rd year of his age.

Mary (Fuller) Percival died March 12, 1817, age 83 years.

Elizabeth P. Craig died September 3, 1818, age 9 years and 5 months.

Hannah L. Parks died December 10, 1818, age 24 years 10 months.

Elizabeth Stearns Percival died June 1846 in the 79th year of her age. (Lawrenceburg, Ind.)

"The following record is copied from the Bible of Dr. Jabez H. Percival, son of Captain Timothy Percival and Mary Fuller Percival his wife."

(This copy-book record must have been made by Eudora E. Knox for her sister Eliza Rose Weaver about 1901, as she mentioned an article sent by her to *The American Monthly Magazine* Washington, D. C., July 1901. Article, A Tribute to Mary Fuller Percival. Mrs. Knox has been gone many years now so have no idea where it is at this time.—Judith Field Julian (Mrs. Scott M.)

Captain Timothy Percival born in East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 4, 1735, d. June 16, 1815, in the 83d year of his age in Boone Co., Ky.

Mary Fuller Percival born June 1st 1731, in East Haddam, Conn. d. March 12, 1819, in the 84th year of her age in Boone Co. Her maiden name was Fuller.

Jabez H. Percival and Elizabeth Stearns, married July 6th, 1786 at Wilbraham, Mass.

Jabez H. Percival born July 16th 1760 at Chatham, Conn.

Elizabeth Stearns Percival born Mar. 27th 1768 at Wilbraham, Mass.

The following are the children of Jabez and Elizabeth Percival:

Polly born June 15, 1786, Marlborough, Mass.

Betsy born November 21, 1788, Marlborough, Mass.

Elvira born June 20, 1790, Marlborough, Mass.

John Stearns Percival b. Nov. 14, 1792, Marlborough, Mass.

Calvin Fuller Percival, b. Dec. 20, 1794, Freehold, N. Y.

Zerah Percival b. Nov. 17, 1797, Freehold, N. Y.

Dr. Jabez H. Percival d. June 28, 1841, in the 82d year of his age at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

He was the first settler of that town Jan. 1803.

Elizabeth Stearns Percival, his wife, died June 1846 in the 79th year of her age.

Polly Percival was married Sept. 5, 1804, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., to Phillip Craig.

Betsy Percival married Thomas Leuty, Dec. 21, 1806, at Cincinnati, Ohio. She died at Roseville, Ark., in 1862.

Elvira Percival married Horace Boardman Rose of New York, Dec. 16, 1807 at Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Elvira Percival Rose died 25th July 1835 at Roseville, Franklin Co., Ark., in the 44th year of her age. Her children:

Mary Eliza Rose, born Nov. 13, 1813, at Baton Rouge, La.

Eudora Elvira Rose, born March 25th, 1816, at New Orleans, La.

Corinnia Rose born Jan. 8, 1827, at New Orleans, La.

Mary Eliza Rose married Apr. 13, 1863, to Samuel M. Weaver at Roseville, Ark.

Omer Rose Weaver, born Feb. 15, 1837, at Little Rock, Ark. Lost his life in the Civil War. A member of Woodhuff's Bat-

tery, C.S.A., at the battle of Oak Hills, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. As brave as he was good.

Capt. George Washington Knox and Eudora Rose were married in Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1842.

Corinna Rose and Lorrnze (?) Quinn married April 1843 at Little Rock, Ark. (She later married a Mr. Chism)

James Percival and Mary his wife, had a son born Jan. 18, 1671.

James married Abigale Robinson 1696 in Mass. They settled in East Haddam, Conn. A son—

John Percival born Oct. 17, 1706, in East Haddam, Conn.

John married Hannah Whitmore at Mid-dletown, Conn., 1730. A son—

Timothy born Feb. 4, 1731.

Captain John Percival departed this life Sept. 14th day, A.D. 1786, in the 80th year of his age.

Mrs. Hannah Percival, widow to Captain John Percival, departed this life on 2nd day of May, A.D. 1803, age 93 years.

Oath of Fidelity 1777

Photostat from the original at the Court House, Christianburg, Montgomery Co., Va. (Submitted by Mrs. Francis McNutt Cloyd of James River Chapter, Lynchburg, Va.)

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do swear, or affirm that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors and that, I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Virginia, as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time, do or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or Injurious to the freedom and Independence thereof, as declared by Congress; and also, that I will discover and make known to some Justice of the Peace for the said State, all treasons or traitorous Conspiracies which I now or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.

Capt. Cox Comp'.

David Cox

Sept. 30

Zacariah Bennett

Jno. Riddle (x) his mark

John Cox

Oct. 4th '77

Andrew Baker

John Henderson

James McDaniel

William Procut (Probut)

Geo. Reves (Keves?) Rives

John Hamon

Sam. Ray

Jas. Mulkey

Francis Farmer

Rid Chapman

Robert Parsons

James Parsons

Jeremiah Harrison

Robert Stephenson

Alexander Henderson

Daniel Blevess

Charles Smith

Redmond McMahan

Jno. Blevens

Wm. Porter

Wm. Lee

Clement Ley

David Fulton

Doswell Rogers

John Rill

Joseph Wollen

John Wollen

Thomas Wollen

John Hannes

William Ridel

Harmon Cox (?)

Jerimar Cloymh

Oak Hills,
as he was
Knox and
title Rock,
(?) Quinn
Rock, Ark.
(n)
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son 1696
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Conspira-
shall know
any of the

Maskel Duncon
Sam Willcox
Jno Collins
Samuel Collins
Wm. Henderson
Wm. Claves (Glaves) of Thompsons Comp.
Lieut. Henry Francis
Peter Hutcheson of my own
Henry Stobough
Jno Dirkins of Drapers Co. Oct. 23
Robt. Logun of Stephens Co. Novr. 3
Jas. Logan of Stephens Co.
Jno. Dwir (or Divin) of Stephens Co. 5th 4
Archd McCaver, Surry County, Co. 5th
Jno Wortrope a traveller 6th
Jas (or Jos) Dougherty Drapers Comp.
Wm. Shaw or Capt. Stephens Comp. 7th
Jas. Finley, Sen. of Capt. Stephens Comp.
7th
Christopher Elms, Thompsons. 7th
Wm. Arbuckle. 7th
Wm. Ewing. Thompsons Sept. 2
Sam Preston. Thompsons Nov. 11
Jas McCroskey. Thompsons Nov. 11
Peter Laughton. Thompsons Nov. 11
Capt. Ozburns Comp.
Ezekiel Young (his mark) Sept. 29
Francis Stogils (his mark)
Jeremiah Ozburn (blurred) his mark
William Landreth
Capt. Enoch Ozburn. Oct. 6th
Robt. Baker
Jno. Mdely
Isaac Weaver
Wm. Hash
Stephen Ozburn
Jonathan Ozburn
Wells Ward
Jon Hash
Joshua Pennington
Jas. (or Jos.) Ward
Ephriam Oaburn, Jun
Timothy Roark
Ephriam Pennington
Ephriam Ozburn, Sen.
Stephen Ozburn, Sen.
George Ewing, Jun. Thompsons Nov. 12
Jno Fluty. Robt. Buchanans Nov. 15
Alexr. Buchanan. Robt. Buchanans
Henry Long. McCorkles. Robt. Buchanans
Jas. Simpson
Josiah Ramsey
Samuel Newberry

Oaths of Allegiance, Goochland County, Va., Tithables. (I do hereby certify that the following persons hath taken and subscribed the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity to this State, by an act of General Assembly Intitled an act to oblige the free male Inhabitants of this State above a certain age to give assurance of allegiance to the same and for other purposes) John Hopkins.

Oath taken Aug. 9, 1777.

Capt. Nathl. Massie	Moses Parrish
Solomon Williams	William Farish
Charels Price	Frances Coley
Nathanel Harres	William Robards
James George	Joseph Lewis
Thomas Massie	Abraham Parrish
Charels Massie	William Green
Charels Christian, Jr.	Addams Graves
James Tooler	Moses Hicks
Randolph Harres	William Mossley
William Lewis	William Richards
George Payne	Robert George
Lewis Roberts	William Massie
John Fulsher	James Williams
John Moss, Jr.	John Fulsher, Junr.
John Richards	John Addams
John Robards	George Haden
John Holland	Richard Howell
John Williams	Anselm George
Thomas Cades	Stephen Davis
David Martin	Giles Alligree

Joseph Parish
Jessie Payne
William Crutchfield, Jr.
Sacfield King
William Molton

Oath taken Oct. 1, 1777.

George Crowders	William Hicks
James Howard	William Webb
Richard Tyler	Richard Charlton
John Parrish	John Glass
David Layne	John Johnson
John Green	John Furlong
James Glass	John Martin
Joseph Lewis	Ralph Banks
Thomas Massie	Gedion Moss
John Williamson	Daniel Grubs
David Hiss	Jessie Grubs
John Farrish	James Norvell
John Moss	William Parrish

Oaths taken Oct. 9, 1777.

William Martin	Thomas Farmer
John Graves	Paul Meacham
Benjamin Hobbs	Benjamin Mitchel
Hugh McNie	Thomas Emerson
James Riddle	Matthew Lowry
John Tuggle	Thomas Glass
William Tuggle	James King
David Parrish	William Howard
David Crowdes	James Howard
William Crutchfield	William Howard

Oaths taken Oct. 10, 1777.

John Fowler	Joel Lowry
James Thomas	Philip Williams

A list of those in my district who has not taken the Oath before me:

John Predey	Jacob Layne
Eliazer Williams	William Predy
John Gilbert	Samuel Powell
Randolph Holbrook	Gedeon Bowles
Harrison Harris	Hughes Bowls
Andrew Grubs	John Howard

Memorandum of those that have taken the Oath of Allegiance August 1777.

John Evans	John Lewis
Josh. Woodson	Isaiah Alley
Elliot Lacy	Josh. Farrer
Gideon Thatcher	Joel Ragland
Thos. Moore	Wm. Watkins
Thos. Miller	John Utley
Hezh. Hendley	Josh. Seay
John Guersant, Jr.	Robert Carter
Edward Willis	Josiah Utley
Thos. Bailey	John Cowegg
Thos. Royster	John Laprade
Archd. Pleasants	John Guerrant, Sr.
Josiah Woodson	John Johnson
Isaham Billey (Riley)	Edward Wattkins
James Card	Charles Bates
John Hines	Barthow Turner
Phillip Chils	John Watkins
Joseph Watkins	Richd. D. Hines
John T. Woodson	John Thurman
Isaham Woodson	Thos. Shoemaker, Sr.
Henry Gray	Saml. Woodard
Thos. Williams	Josh. Evans
John Barker	John Gordan
John Bowles	Charles Jordan
John Johnson	Joshua Burner
John Martin	Barnet Camnel
Wm. Saunders	Mathw. Vaughn
Jno. Holman	Martin Smith
Thos. M. Randolph	Isaham Johnson
John Farrer	David Johnson
Wm. Farrer	David Johnson
Saml. Childers	Josh. Woodson, Jr.
Pleasant. Cattinks	Phil. Pleasants
Saml. Jordan	John Chadle
Saml. Jordan	James Clarkson
Jesse Payne	Robert Woodson
Powell Williams	Wm. Webber
Thos. Mayo	Wm. Webber, Jr.
Thos. Shoemaker, Jr.	Thos. Watkins

Wm. Powell
Wm. Parker
James Thompson
Saml. Standen
Wm. Clunchall

Chas. Johnson
Daniel Johnson
Wm. Neaves
Wm. Hogen

Peter F. Jerrald, Benj. Watkins and John W. Wade have refused to take the said Oath of Allegiance. Certified under my hand and seal 1st day of January, 1778. Stepn. Sampson (Seal).

William Field

August 2, 1848, (Little Rock, Ark.)

Family Record

Ann Baylor Field, born Apr. 29, 1820.
Jane Elizabeth Field, born Oct. 29, 1822.
Mary Frances Field, born Feb. 5, 1825.
Judith Ellen Field, born July 6, 1826.
William Alec Pope Field, born Aug. 17, 1828.

Charles William Field, born Apr. 26, 1837.

Mildred Trapnell Field, born Sept. 1, 1838.

Ben Johnson Field, born Sept. 9, 1839.

Marriages

William Field and Mildred Banks, married in Jefferson Co., Ky., on the 13 day of May A.D. 1819.

Charles Rapley to Ann Baylor Field on 1st day of December 1835.

Henry M. Rector to Jane E. Field, Thomas M. Lewis of Boyle Co., Ky., to Mary Frances Field.

Ben T. Duval of Fort Smith, Ark., to Judith Ellen Field.

Ben Johnson Field married Mary Rose Weaver 1868 in Little Rock, Ark.

Deaths

William Alec Pope Field, died Sept. 13, 1831.

Charles William Field, died on the 7th day of July 1837.

Mildred Trapnell Field, died on the 2nd day of June 1839.

Mildred Field, died on the 31st day of August 1859.

William Field, died at Emerald Hill, near Little Rock, Ark., November 1861.

Jane Elizabeth, consort of Henry M. Rector, died in Little Rock, Ark., November 1857.

Mary Frances, consort of Thomas M. Lewis, died in Columbus, Tex., on the 3rd day of November 1862.

Ann Baylor Rapley, consort of Charles Rapley, died in the city of Little Rock, Ark., on the 26th day of June (?).

Ben Johnson Field, Sr., died in the city of Little Rock on the 18th day of December 1881.

Judith Ellen, consort of Major Ben T. Duval, died in the city of Eureka Springs, Ark., on the 29th day of July 1886.

Marriages, Births and Deaths taken from the Family Bible of Benjamin and Mary Harrison

(Owned by Mrs. Douglas Smith, 3185 Lenox Rd., Atlanta, Ga.)

Marriage of Benjamin and Mary Harrison, Dec. 11, 1794. (Edgefield Ct., S. C.)

Birth of Benjamin Harrison, Feb. 12, 1769.

Birth of Mary "Polly" Harrison, his wife, Feb. 21, 1777.

The above persons were married Dec. 11, 1794. Children:

John Harrison, born Jan. 12, 1797.

Heartwell Harrison, born July 19, 1799.

Edmund Harrison, born Dec. 18, 1801.

Steward Harrison, born July 15, 1804.

Nancy Harrison, born April 10, 1808.

Polly Harrison, born May 28, 1811.

Benjamin Harrison, born Feb. 9, 1815.

James Henry Harrison, born Aug. 23, 1819.

Deaths

Benjamin Harrison, Gen., departed this life Sept. 19, 1829; age, 60 years.
Mary Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, died May 8, 1854; age, 77 years.
Steward Harrison, son of Mary and Benjamin Harrison, died Sept. 18, 1854.
E. W. Harrison, son of Mary and Benjamin Harrison, died Sept. 29, 1830.
Heartwell Harrison, son of Mary and Benjamin Harrison, died May 24, 1856.
He was born in Edgefield District, S. C., died in Macon Co., Ala.

Mount Bethel Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Located back of Anderson's Supermarket, Greenville, Greene County, Tenn. Copied Nov. 19, 1957, by Belle Lyle Tilden (Mrs. Wallace), of John Sevier Chapter, D.A.R.
William Ambrose, CO. A., 3d. Tenn. Mtd. Inf. No dates.

Jno. Aiken, Co. E., 1st Tenn. Art. No dates.

Elizabeth, Consort of Thomas Ball, died Dec. 24, 1825, aged 43 years.

Joseph Bullen, Apr. 7, 1783—Nov. 27, 1865, aged 82 years.

Jane, wife of Joseph Bullen, July 20, 1780—Jan. 25, 1863.

Rev. Isaac L. Bonham, Aug. 18, 1810—May 1, 1849, minister of Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Elizabeth Jane, wife of Rev. Isaac L. Bonham, Oct. 26, 1817—Aug. 11, 1894.

E. W. Burroughs, Dec. 26, 1831—Sept. 27, 1879.

Mary Olevia Bonham, wife of E. W. Burroughs, Feb. 7, 1846—Aug. 15, 1906.

Elizabeth, wife of John Britton; died Feb. 18, 1860, aged 70 years.

George Colyer, Co. C., 3d. Tenn. Cav. No dates.

Elenor Ruth, dau. of Rachel Calion, July 20, 1850—Sept. 9, 1875.

Andrew Colyer, Co. K., 3d. Regt. Tenn. Inf., Sp. Am. War., Sept. 12, 1873—June 14, 1956.

Sarah Elizabeth, Wife of R. C. Collom, Oct. 21, 1838—Sept. 19, 1889.

W. C. Chapman, Co. B., 6th Tenn. Cav. No dates.

Va. Loy Drake, grand-daughter of Wm. B. and Nancy M. Robinson, July 19, 1868—June 10, 1870.

Silas Dobson, died Aug. 7, 1848, aged 66 years.

Margaret Copeland, consort of Silas Dobson; died Mar. 14, 1864, aged 79 years.

Isaac Calvin Dobson, June 20, 1821—June 13, 1876.

Lucinda Buchanan, consort of Isaac C. Dobson, Jan. 9, 1816—May 7, 1876.

Samuel Armitage Doak, 1st Lt., 11th Field Art. WWI, Aug. 26, 1894—Mar. 18, 1955.

Prof. Samuel S. Doak, Nov. 8, 1831—Aug. 5, 1873.

Julia M. King, wife of Sam S. Doak, Mar. 24, 1824—Mar. 8, 1896.

Mabel Doak, Jan. 18, 1859—Sept. 15, 1879.

Samuel King Doak, July 15, 1860—Aug. 2, 1869.

Rev. Maurice J. Doak, June 24, 1870—May 17, 1899.

Robert P. Doak, M.D., Feb. 29, 1864—Feb. 5, 1911.

Hattie Armitage, wife of Hubert P. Doak, Apr. 8, 1862—Sept. 18, 1942.

Rev. Samuel W. Doak, D.D., Mar. 24, 1785—Feb. 3, 1864, pastor of Mount Bethel and Providence Churches for 30 years, The founder of Tusculum College, and its president 30 years.

Sarah H., consort of Samuel W. Doak, D.D., June 17, 1792—Mar. 20, 1864.

Captain David Fry, Co. F., 2d Tenn. Inf. No dates.

W. L. Fulks, Co. C., 13th Tenn. Cav. No dates.

James Galbreath, died May 15, 1830, aged 74 years.

Eleanor —, died June 10, —, aged 84 years.

David Moore Galbreath, March 15, 1836—Dec. 15, 1874.

Elizabeth Gass, died May 30, 1862, aged 83 years.

Alexander Henderson, Aug. 15, 1795—Dec. 6, 1839.

Jane E. Henshaw, Dec. 30, 1787—July 10, 1867.

Hannah Hoyal, July 30, 1811—Apr. 3, 1864.

James Hoyal, son of G. and H. Hoyal, Mar. 29, 1816—Dec. 5, 1851.

W. H. Johnson, died Nov. 14, 1929, aged about 85 years.

Joseph Kite, 1860—1881.

Sarah R. L., wife of Wm. H. H. Kite, May 25, 1812—Nov. 22, 1868.

Rachel Low, Apr. 10, 1809—Aug. 19, 1834.

J. R. Lowe, 1839—1917.

Sarah C. Bolton Lowe, 1837—1907.

Jeremiah Moore, 1807—1845.

Mary Holt, wife of Jeremiah Moore, Sept. 18, 1812—June 12, 1880.

John Moore, Nov. 9, 1795—Sept. 29, 1869.

Mary, wife of John Moore, Oct. 24, 1805—July 3, 1871.

David Moore, May 14, 1769—Nov. 19, 1846, Ruling Elder, Mount Bethel Church.

Elizabeth Smith, wife of David Moore, Feb. 14, 1771—May 22, 1853.

Anthony Moore, born 1732, died Nov. 1822. Came from Penn. An original Elder in Mount Bethel Church.

Margaret Copeland, wife of Anthony Moore, died July 13, 1820.

William H., son of J. L. and H. Moore, 1878—1895.

William F. Moore, died Sept. 24, 1846, aged 44 years.

James Moore, 1831—1840.

Samuel Moore, 1843—1848.

Jeremiah Moore, 1845—1933.

Isabel Mathes, wife of Jeremiah Moore, 1850—1920.

John Leonidas Moore, 1843—1922.

Harriett Isabella, wife of John Leonidas Moore, 1844—1929.

C. A. Mathes, 1844—1907.

Dora Smith, wife of C. A. Mathes, 1850—1925.

J. D. Mathes, 1853—1897.

Jennie A. Hannah, wife of J. D. Mathes, 1857—1933.

Robert Vance Moser, Nov. 30, 1832—July 4, 1890.

Marianne, wife of Robert V. Moser, June 28, 1832—Jan. 24, 1893.

John McCorkle, 1833—1869.

R. W. McGaughey, died Mar. 13, 1854, aged 27 years.

John McGaughey, July 12, 1792—May 20, 1874.

Hannah, wife of John McGaughey, Jan. 29, 1792—Jan. 12, 1864.

Nancy C., wife of Wm. S. McGaughey, July 8, 1822—Oct. 9, 1864.

James Oliphant, born Fauquier C., Va., Apr. 28, 1776—Oct. 31, 1855.

Jane, Consort of James Oliphant, 1782—Apr. 23, 1844.

Hannah Jane Oliphant, 1818—1834.

Nancy Alice, wife of W. S. Oliphant, Sept. 23, 1826—Sept. 12, 1858.

Valarie Antinette, consort of David Oliphant, Oct. 16, 1812—May 3, 1851.

David Rice, born in Bedford Co., Sept. 17, 1773—Dec. 7, 1864.

Hannah Robinson, old stone, dates covered with fill of dirt.

Samuel Robinson, died Jan. 11, 1835, aged about 77 years.

Nancy M., wife of William B. Robinson, June 15, 1818—Aug. 30, 1873.

John Robinson, Oct. 22, 1792—Nov. 12, 1852.

Ruth R., wife of John Robinson, died Feb. 22, 1871, in her 79th year.

Allen G. Robinson, Jan. 7, 1830—Dec. 22, 1900.

Laura J. Leming, wife of Allen G. Robinson, June 8, 1842—Mar. 16, 1872.

Nancy McNabb Moore, wife of Allen G. Robinson, Sept. 6, 1843—June 2, 1923.

Thomas F. Robinson, Feb. 7, 1821—Feb. 10, 1880.

Mary A., wife of Thomas F. Robinson, Nov. 27, 1826—Oct. 27, 1871.

Katee, wife of Thomas F. Robinson, Apr. 13, 1825—Oct. 8, 1893.

James A., son of Thomas F. and Mary A. Robinson, Aug. 31, 1856—July 12, 1878.

Maj David Robinson, Oct. 14, 1817—June 11, 1897.

Jessie H. Ross, July 1, 1811—Jan. 18, 1881.

Nancy A., wife of Jesse H. Ross, Feb. 22, 1833—Feb. 1, 1911.

Hannah Ross, consort of J. Ross, died March 26, 1850—aged —.

David Rankin, died July 17, 1836, aged 69 years.

Jane R. Rankin, Sept. 25 —, May 26, 1853.

Louisa A., consort of John Rankin, died July 24, 1845, aged 28 years.

Robert Rankin, July 8, 1815—Jan. 9, 1853.

Louisa, wife of Robert and C. C. Rankin, Apr. 12, 1827—Jan. 18, 1886.

Margaret, dau. of J. and H. McGaughey and wife of Robert Rankin, Jan. 24, 1831—July 19, 1890.

Julia, dau. of C. C. and L. Rankin, 1862—1881.

— Reed, 1816—1835.

William Ross, died 1834, aged about 92 years.

Jennie D. Robinson, wife of N. A. Su-song, 1875—1898.

Bertha Doak, wife of J. W. Stewart, Mar. 25, 1862—July 26, 1898.

James Thomas, Co. M., 1st Tenn. Cav. No dates.

Margaret, wife of M. S. Temple, July 18, 1819—Mar. 21, 1881.

Thomas Temple, May 4, 1766—June 30, 1852.

Jane Temple, May 16, 1767—Dec. 16, 1859.

Mary C. Winkle, Apr. 27, 1835—June 19, 1878.

W. F. Willis, Co. I, 1st Tenn. Cav. No dates.

John W. Wilson, died Dec. 31, 1840, aged 47 years.

Isabel G. Wilson, died Oct. 5, 1836, aged 40 years.

William S. Wilson, died Sept. 21, 1840, aged 21 years.

John G. Wilson, died Jan. 4, 1842, aged 21 years.

Marriage Records of Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 1852 to Dec. 1852

(copied from the original marriage records from the books stored in Montgomery County Court House; submitted by Mrs. Wm. H. Selva for Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton, Ohio):

Schaffer, Leonard, to Anniestine Schwartz, June 14, 1852.

McMullen, John to Anna Maria Schaffer, June 14, 1852, by Rev. John Kercher.

Walsh, Patrick, to Mary Hoban, June 14, 1852, J. O. Mealy, Pastor, St. Joseph's Ch.

Craft, David A., to Catherine Knight, June 15, 1852, John Anderson, S.P.

Carlisle, George W., to Letta A. Court-leyou, June 15, 1852, L. Gorman, M.G.

Robinson, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 Herman, Charles, to Eliza Hisel, June 21, 1852, A. Tourmeier, Tfr.
 Phillips, William, to Lettice Brown, June 24, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Flynn, Patrick, to Mary Grily, June 21, 1852, John Folkerth, J.P.
 Waymire, Wesley, to Mary Copp, June 22, 1852, Thos. B. Tilton, J.P.
 Haskin, Aaron J., to Sarah E. Green, June 24, 1852, Rev. Wm. Sommersett.
 Bilman, Silas, to Susan Stoufer, June 24, 1852, Michail Moyer, Minister.
 Eitler, Alexander, to Lavina Piles, June 24, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 Eckert, Daniel, to Teny Elizabeth Judy, July 2, 1852, Simon W. Dobler, M.G.
 Frees, Jonas P., to Martha S. Whisler, June 29, 1852, John Bower.
 Mahony, Sylvester, to Rhody Nicholas, June 27, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Suman, Ezra W., to Anna L. Sheets, June 27, 1852, P. Rizer.
 McKay, James, to Sarah Jane Shelby, June 27, 1852, G. Barron.
 Royer, Henry, to Mary Breneisy.
 Hamilton, P., to Charlotte C. Houghtelin, June 29, 1852, P. D. Gurley.
 Zoll, Jacob, to Fredericka Sann, June 30, 1852, Tfr. A. Tourmeier.
 Rapp, Bartholimew, to Magdalena Yeager, July 1, 1852, W. D. Juncker, Cath. Clergy.
 Darling, Henry A., to Harriet Coon, July 1, 1852, Thos. Gorsuch.
 Stine, Israel, to Tempy Ann Huston, July 4, 1852, Michael Moyer, Minister.
 Mindermann, Christian, to Julia Raneke, July 5, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 Flory, Moses, to Barbara Bower.
 Harris, Thomas, to Susan Burk, July 1, 1852, Thos. B. Tilton, J.P.
 Kramer, Henry, to Julia Ann Harzig.
 Moxham, Robert, to Mary Ann Daniels, July 4, 1852, P. Rizer.
 Butt, Moses, to Margaret Heffner.
 Hogue, Daniel, to Nancy J. Frybacke.
 Conover, Jacob, to Mary Elizabeth Sorbray, July 8, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Sexauer, William, to Rosanna Wouster, July 8, 1852, Tfr. A. Tourmeier.
 Kimmel, Samuel, to Isabella Delle, July 10, 1852, Joseph Cline, J.P.
 Smith, Phillip W., to Catherine Miller, July 12, 1852, Tfr. A. Tourmeier.
 Schafer, Michael, to Margaret Pfalzgraf.
 Ward, Abraham, to Elizabeth Suttin, July 12, 1852, Thos. B. Tilton, J.P.
 Wiestand, Jesse, to Mary Ann Overholser, July 15, 1852, Abraham Erbaugh, M.G.
 Carroll, John, to Ellen Fling, July 15, 1852, by J. O'Mealy, Pastor St. Josephs Ch.
 Jackson, Andrew, to Amanda Norris, July 17, 1852, Thos. Gorsuch.
 Carroll, Felix, to Mary Ravena, July 17, 1852, by J. O'Mealy, P. St. Josephs Ch.
 Swallow, Daniel, to Louisa Mecum, July 17, 1852, Thos. B. Tilton, J.P.
 Shiller, Emil, to Christena Schlemmer, July 22, 1852, Henry Heincke.
 Levingood, Josiah, to Susan Eby, July 22, 1852, Thos. B. Tilton, J.P.
 Hay, John, to Rachel Hiestand, July 25, 1852, Abraham Erbaugh, M.G.
 Schaffer, William, to Margaret Munbecke, July 28, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Balston, Charles, to Sarah Jane Edwards, July 29, 1852, Wm. A. West, J.P.
 Schwarzkof, John, to Margaretta Fisher.
 Kolp, John, to Anna Maria Oth, July 29, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 Van Cleve, Beniah T., to Avanda Fauver, July 29th, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Keinzel, George, to Isabelle Gerstner.
 Smith, John, to Barbara Folgate, Aug. 1, 1852, Tfr. August Tourmeier.
 Mahony, Michael, to Mary Spelacy, Aug. 1, 1852, J. O. Mealy, Pas. St. Josephs Ch.

Bernard, George, to Fanny Bell Athey.
 Beachtel, Lewis, to Elizabeth Harter, Aug. 5, 1852, John Burnette, J.P.
 Hipple, Clinton, to Eliza Jane Stetler, Aug. 15, 1852, Henry Herncke, Min. Ex L Church.
 Leonges, Morritz, to Christina Schedeldner.
 Law, Thomas P., to Catherine Elizabeth Lawder, Aug. 8, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Stoffer, William P., to Anna Spitler, Aug. 8, 1852, Michael Cline, J.P.
 Gropnickle, William, to Mary Elizabeth Eckman, Aug. 8, 1852, David Winters.
 Hall, John A., to Harriet McBenett, Aug. 9, 1852, William K. Bieher.
 Rumpf, Charles, to Elizabeth Schoenstain.
 Spirk, Peter, to Caroline Stoke, Aug. 12, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 May, Peter, to Magdalena Koph, Aug. 10, 1852, W. D. Juncker, Cath. Cl.
 Capwell, Horatio N., to Harriet Falkner, Aug. 15, 1852, Wm. Gowdy, J.P.
 Gill, William H., to Elizabeth Rouzer, Aug. 12, 1852, James M. Henry, M.G.
 Kershner, Franklin, to Christena Waltz, Aug. 14, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Eichman, John, to Margaret Homan, August 14, 1852, R. Clemen.
 Bernius, George, to Elizabeth Rentzel, Aug. 15, 1852, John R. Limbert, J.P.
 Smith, William, to Zilpha Ann Zournes, Aug. 17, 1852, Thos. Gorsuch.
 Rienake, William, to Elizabeth Stinerg, Aug. 16, 1852, Tfr. A. Tourmeier.
 Swallow, Milton C., to Mary M. P. Thomas, Aug. 19, 1852, Jacob Frees, J.P.
 Hare, Peter, to Matilda Adams, Aug. 17, 1852, P. Rizer.
 Rhouds, Philemon, to Sarah Miller, Aug. 19, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Mathews, John, to Maria Thomas, Aug. 17, 1852, Thos. Gorsuch.
 Weller, Phillip, to Mary John, Aug. 19, 1852, Julius C. Beeman, M.G.
 Upson, Josiah, to Dolly Ripley, Aug. 19, 1852, Thompson Barron, M.G.
 I, an authorized minister of the Catholic Church, do hereby certify that I have joined into matrimony the following persons: In testimony of the above I have here set my hand. Dayton, August the 16th, 1852 (signed) I. W. Brummer.
 Brockamp, Bernard, to Mery A. Deles Hulsemann, July 6, 1852.
 Thorn, Lorenz, to Thersica Krank, July 6, 1852.
 Braun, Francis, Bernard to Margaret Zeitler, July 6, 1852.
 Linking, Bernard W., to Anne Brickmann, July 6, 1852.
 Kramer, Henry, to Mery A. Del Hulsemann, July 18, 1852.
 Roth, George, to Mery Rosemeyer, July 18, 1852.
 Thorn, John, to Elizabeth Ramersum, July 27, 1852.
 Bucher, Frances, to Francisca Galern, Aug. 10, 1852.
 I do hereby certify to have joined into the State of Matrimony: In testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand. Dayton, Aug. 16th, 1852 (signed) W. D. Juncker, Cath. Clergy.
 Sprenger, Wilhelm, to Elisabeth Varnecke, June 18, 1852.
 Upomo, Andreas, to Barbe Zeitler, June 5, 1852.
 Rober, Joseph, to Anna Clund Gudin, June 13, 1852.
 Schaeffer, Jacob, to Catherine Reynolds, Aug. 26, 1852, A. G. Dole, Min. G.R. Church.
 Kline, George, to Mary Pence, Aug. 19, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Brumbaugh, John, to Elizabeth Heckman, Aug. 27, 1852, John Bowen.

Johnson, John W., to Mary Hunt, Aug. 24, 1852, S. W. Folyambe.
 Sinkey, James, to Mary Ann Bickmore, Aug. 23, 1852, P. D. Gurley.
 Reed, Henry N., to Mary Clopert, Aug. 26, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Moyer, George W., to Elizabeth Wilson, August 26, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Chapman, Matthias, to Margaret Pawlus, Aug. 26, 1852, Abraham Eshbaugh, M.G.
 Miller, Newton Hamilton, to Barbara Ellen Auspaugh, Aug. 24, 1852, David Winters.
 Coleman, Charles W., to Emily Miller, Aug. 24, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Penrod, John, to Agnes Stage, Aug. 26, 1852, Samuel W. Folyambe.
 Murphy, John, to Ellen Linch, Aug. 25, 1852. (I, a duly ordained minister of the Roman Catholic Church, solemnized the marriage of these parties, signed, I. O'Connor.)
 Allen, Tarlton, to Julia Ann Waters, Aug. 26, 1852, R. Anderson, Mins.
 Frederick, Samuel, to Nancy S. Man, Aug. 29, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 DuBois, Benjamin M., to Margaret Ann Huddock.
 Williamsen, Garnet, to Sarah Eve Bee-secker, Sept. 2, 1852, John Bowen.
 Beichler, Gottlieb, to Caroline Bushe, Sept. 2, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 Dinkins, Alexander J., to Maria Hoffman, Sept. 7, 1852, Rev. Wm. Sommersett, M.P.
 Ewalt, Bernard, to Elizabeth Prinz, Sept. 5, 1852, Tfr. A. Tourmeier.
 Reasor, Daniel M., to Nancy Eltzoth.
 McCullough, Neel, C., to Actsy M. Y. Edgerle, Sept. 7, 1852, Wm. K. Bieher.
 Dexter, Benjamin F., to Mercy A. Douglas, Sept. 8, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Clark, David, to Mary Ann Diltz, Sept. 8, 1852, Samuel W. Folyambe.
 Curtis, James, to Elizabeth Garst, Sept. 19, 1852, David Winters.
 Lutz, William, to Sarah Ehrstine, Sept. 12, 1852, Michael Cline, J.P.
 Stockslager, Daniel A., to Rebecca C. Staver, Sept. 16, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Cline, Jonathan, to Sarah Ann Houser, Sept. 16, 1852, Rev. Wm. K. Bieher.
 Heisey, John E., to Elizabeth Herr, Sept. 16, 1852, John R. Limbert, J.P.
 Legler, William, to Frederica Klaus, Sept. 14, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 Heffner, Frederick, to Margaret Nae-bauer.
 Kunz, Peter, to Catherine Nieter, Sept. 13, 1852, David Winters.
 Dodds, Mathew L., to Pheba Steen, Sept. 14, 1852, J. L. Belville, D.M.
 Snepp, Leonard, to Susan Long, Sept. 16, 1852, David Winters.
 Williams, David, to Catherine Wigand, Sept. 1, 1852, John Folkerth, J.P.
 Geiger, John, to Barbara Ann Geiger, Sept. 15, 1852, R. Rizer.
 Schnorf, Milton C., to Mary E. Patterson, Sept. 16, 1852, Samuel Wagoner, J.P.
 Curtis, Samuel, to Mary Waitman, Sept. 19, 1852, Michael Cline, J.P.
 Hepner, Jacob, to Eve Neff, Sept. 19, 1852, Abraham Erbaugh, M.G.
 Boldock, Lafayette, to Nancy Jane Gantz, Sept. 21, 1852, Henry Heincke, Min. Ev. L. Church.
 Williamson, William, to Catherine Fink, Sept. 21, 1852, Michael Cline, J.P.
 Simons, Simon, to Elizabeth Trishman, Sept. 21, 1852, A. E. Dreisbach, Pr.
 Bender, Isaac, to Mary Ann Snep, Sept. 21, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Meyers, Charles, to Mary Gagel, Sept. 23, 1852, A. Hordorf.
 Strong, John, to Phebe French, Sept. 23, 1852, John Folkerth, J.P.

Couts, Elias B., to Mary C. Hackney, Sept. 23, 1852, John Folkerth, J.P.
 Peterman, Aaron, to Elizabeth Barker, Sept. 26, 1852, R. Clemen.
 Loy, Lewis, to Elizabeth King, Sept. 26, 1852, John Rike, M.G.
 Emrick, Lewis, to Amelia Catherine Martz, Sept. 30, 1852, Andrew Henkel, M.G.
 Wahl, Gottlieb, to Salome Forry, Sept. 25, 1852, A. E. Dreisbach, Pr.
 Dils, Henry, to Elizabeth Beck, Sept. 26, 1852, Michael Moyer, Mina.
 Benham, Joseph, to Sarah M. Gates, Sept. 30, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Strong, Hiram, to Harriet Conever, Sept. 28, 1852, P. D. Gurley.
 Poffinberger, Jacob, to Elizabeth Wining, Sept. 27, 1852, P. D. Gurley.
 Brown, William, to Eliza Sabrey.
 Neff, Isaac, to Mary Jane Bruner, Sept. 28, 1852, L. A. Brunner, M.G.
 Merrick, John, to Mary Ann Prugh, Sept. 30, 1852, P. Rizer.
 Clark, Jesse F., to Nancy A. Halterman, Sept. 30, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Harter, Gideon, to Julia Ann Avriel, Sept. 30, 1852, P. D. Gurley.
 Duesl, John, to Maria Arnold, Oct. 1, 1852, James M. Henry, M.G.
 Hornberger, William, to Sarah S. S. Duese.
 Kimmel, Michael N., to Sophia Weaver, Oct. 5, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Roll, James, to Elizabeth Hutch, Oct. 5, 1852, Thos. B. Tilton, J.P.
 Hammann, John M., to Susannah Haverly, Oct. 5, 1852, R. Clemen.
 Fenner, Allen P. F., to Delilah Yount, Oct. 6, 1852, James M. Henry, M.G.
 Schaeffer, Wilkinson, to Catherine Brooks, Oct. 7, 1852, David Winters, M.G.
 Schutz, Christian, to Christina Heckstone, Oct. 7, 1852, Rev. A. Tourmeier.
 Harris, Samuel, to Hannah, Oct. 16, 1852, W. M. Coon.
 Pentzen, Henry V., to Ann M. Dryden, Oct. 19, 1852, David Winters, M.G.

Queries

Lewis.—Who was the father of James M. Lewis of "Sandy River," Pittsylvania Co., Va.? Born 1798, had s. Nathaniel T., William, dau. Jane and Elizabeth; wife was Elizabeth King.—Wm. C. Heard, Danville, Va.
Winters-Boone-Campbell.—Data on Wm. Winters, Pa., 1728-92, mar. Ann Boone and Ellen Campbell.—Dave Keiser, Box 7183, Philadelphia 17, Pa.
Chase.—Want desc. of Phineas Chase, b. 1693, mar. Desire Wing 1719. Moved to N.Y. bef. 1751, d. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Is he related to John Chase, b. 1795 Longmeadow, Mass., mar. Adeline Ferry, b. 1798 Chicopee, Mass.? Also inf. on Nathan Chase, Rev. sol., b. 1736. Welcome cor. with desc.—Mrs. Frank C. Barboni, P.O. Box 414, Visalia, Calif.
Truesdale - (Truesdel) - Arnett.—Want par. of Elizabeth Truesdale (Truesdel), mar. Henry Arnett, son of Isaac and Hannah White Arnett of Elizabeth, N.J. Henry Arnett, Rev. sol., mar. and migrated to Monroe Co., Va., with oldest ch., William, in 1793. Wish corres. with N.J. desc. of Hannah White Arnett, Elizabeth, N.J., par. Rev. Silas White and Sarah Howell.—Mrs. Katherine Macdonald, 131 - 16th Ave., N. St. Petersburg, Fla.
Worden-Steinberger.—Want maiden name of Sarah, w. William Worden, b. abt. 1700; and full name of w. of Abial Worden, b. abt. 1745, both Stonington, Conn. Inf. wanted on family of Frederick Steinberger, arrived Philadelphia on *Priscilla* 1750, afterward lived Northampton

Co., Pa.—Miss Fanny F. Campbell, 57 Cayuga St., Seneca Falls, N.Y.
Snow.—Want par., ances., dates, and places of Martha Goodwin Snow, b. Macon, Ga., Dec. 3, 1808, mar. Lemuel Newcomb, b. Macon, Ga., Dec. 20, 1827, mar. 2d Mar. 25, 1837, Macon, Ga., Smith W. Bennett, she d. Monroe, La., Dec. 5, 1869.—Mrs. C. E. Faulk, 207 McClelland St., West Monroe, La.
Claiborne - (Cliborn).—Want ances. Ousley Claiborne, b. 1802, d. 1891, mar. Francis Hunter Robertson, b. 1813, d. 1892, mar. 1829, had son b. Smith Co., Tenn. 1839, all d. in Mo.—Mrs. V. C. Esther, Linn Creek, Mo.
Tigner - (Tignor) - Forbish - (Forbus - Forbis - Forbes - Forbis).—Want place, dates of b. and d. of George Tigner (Tignor), shipbuilder of Md., and Va., mar. twice; want names of wives. Two known s. William and Philip, b. Dec. 25, 1760, Anne Arundel Co., Md., or Accomac Co., Va.; father and Philip said to have fought in Rev.; want proof of service. Philip mar., 7 May 1780, Nancy Forbish, b. 1762? in Salisbury Dist., N.C. and moved to Ga. Territory (when?), had five ch. Nancy d. 1792, Philip 1819. Want inf. on Nancy's par.—Mrs. C. G. Dumas, 3120 Rosedale, Dallas 5, Tex.
Harrison-Henderson.—(a) Want par., dates, wives, and mar. dates of Joseph Harrison, d. Concordia Parish, La., or Natchez, Miss., 1823, mar. several times—at least three. Family now liv. say first wife Mary Gibson. Want date and place of mar. He mar. Nancy Nichols in Adams Co., Miss., 1806 and in 1815 (same Co.), mar. Sarah Perkins. Had one s., Thomas, by Sarah. His succession lists 10 ch. Sarah, mar. Joseph Bradshaw; James G., mar. Elizabeth Lick; Rosanna, mar. Francis Henderson; Nathaniel, mar. (whom?), Cynthia, mar. Michael Hooter; Mercy, mar. John Karnahan; Polly, mar. Samuel Brannan; Elizabeth, mar. Charles Perkins; Letitia, mar. Thomas Morris and Thomas, a minor. (b) Want par., dates, places of William Henderson, Adams Co., Miss. in 1780's. Had s., Francis, b. 1764, d. 1855 Rapids Parish, La.; John, d. 1844 St. Landry Parish, La., only known ch. by early mar. William mar. last Dorothy V.—? and had four known ch. Elizabeth, mar. Simeon L. Gibson; Sarah (Sally), mar. Jacob Moser; William and Charles. William, Sr., d. 1793 "at the falls of Ohio River in Ky." on trip from Natchez to U.S. This inf. proved. 1850 census says s. Francis b. N.C., tradition says Francis and John's mother was a Lea (Lee) but no proof.—Mrs. H. L. Vallee, Jr., Rt. 1, Boyce, La.
Pierson - Woolsey - Cronkhite - Adait.—(1) Want par. of Eli Pierson, b. ca. 1770, d. 1834, West Fort Ann, N.Y., and wife Rachel, b. 1775, d. 1866 Queensbury, N.Y. (2) Rachel Woolsey, b. 1761, d. 1845 Queensbury, N.Y., mar. 1785, Bangall, N.Y. James Cronkhite, son of Geo. and Esther Adait Cronkhite.—Mrs. John D. Austin, Ridge Rd., Glens Falls, N.Y.
Smith-McClelland.—Want proof James Patton Smith (known as Patton), 1812 and Seminole War Veteran was son of Rev. war Veteran, James Smith, and wife, Lillis Patton Smith of York Dist., S.C.; also want the names of all ch. of James and Lillis Patton Smith. Only ch. named in will is youngest, Ebenezer Walker Smith. James Patton Smith and wife, Ann McClelland Smith, moved from York Dist., S.C., to Tuscaloosa Co., Ala. 1818 or before. Will ex. data.—Miss Mabel C. Jamison, Rt. 4, Kosciusko, Miss.
Earl.—Want wife's full name, dates, births, deaths, mar., and places also Rev.

service for Joseph Earl, Sr., known ch. Solomon, Daniel, William, John, Lois, Joseph Earl, Jr., b. abt. 1780, mar. Dorcas Tabitha Wixom.—Mrs. Winona Earl Wittwer, 155 N. Main St., Salt Lake City 16, Utah.
Scattergood.—Want par., dates, and places of Thamsin Scattergood, b. prob. Buck Co., Pa., Dec. 25, 1781, mar. Abel Kelley, June 10, 1800, d. Feb. 9, 1861.—Miss Alta Smith, 412 S. Main St., Frankfort, Ind.
Wallace.—Want par., wf., and ch. of Capt. Benj. Wallace, Chester Co., Pa.; served 1st Batt. 1776 under Col. Moore.—Miss F. G. Baker, 11 E. Franklin Ave., Collingswood 7, N. J.
Morton-Gilkey-Coplin.—Want par., dates, places of Eliza Melville Morton, b. Oct. 9, 1812, near Northport, Maine; father sea capt., mother's maiden name Gilkey. Moved to northern Ohio, near Norwalk, 1816. Want par. Benjamin Coplin, b. 1750-52, Rockingham Co., Va., mar. Deborah Shinn.—Miss Thelma L. Copeland, 425 Van Voast Ave., Bellevue, Ky.
Fuller-Evans.—Want par., birth, death, mar., wife, and ch. of Joseph Fuller living Lyme (Lime), N.H., in 1800. Also want par., bros., and sis. of Samuel Andrew Evans, b. 1815 Culpeper Co., Va., mar. Sally Ann Jackson.—Mrs. Wm. H. Cullip, 515 N. Garden Ave., Boise, Idaho.
Cather-Word-Haylette.—(2) Fannie Cather, desc. of John Word, from Wales to Va., 1652. (b) Thomas Wood to Laurens, S.C., has family tree, compiled 1933. (c) Nay Haylette from County Norfolk, England, want any inf. on these families. Any Cather desc. from Scotland, England, Canada, or Ireland.—Mrs. L. A. Cather, Belle Plaine, Kans.
Fly-Kitchen.—Want par., dates, and places of Jonas Fly, b. Feb. 26, 1815, d. July 2, 1888, possibly b. Buckingham Twp., Bucks Co., Pa.; d. Phila., Pa., and wife Letitia W. Kitchen, md. Oct. 21, 1837.—O. J. Fly, Jr., 344 Rockland Rd., Wayne, Pa.
Kibbe-West.—Want dates, places, and names of ch. of Moses Kibbe, b. 1752 Enfield, Mass., d. 1819 Ft. Ann, N.Y. Was Johanna Kibbe West who lived Ft. Ann until 1846 later moved to Wis. his dau.? Want proof and to corres. with desc. of Moses Kibbe.—Miss Elsie M. Wood, 545 E. Franklin St., Waupun, Wis.
Hightower - Gooch - Walker - Curl.—Want to corres. with desc. of Epaphroditus Hightower of Caswell Co., N.C., d. Grainger Co., Tenn., 1832, also full inf. on Devereux Hightower, b. Knox Co., Tenn., 1792, mar. Ceceila Gooch, Jan. 13, 1816, Caswell Co., N.C. Want to corres. with desc. of Benjamin Walker and Curls families of Caswell Co., N.C., later east Tenn., also Wm. Gooch, Sr. and Wm. Gooch, Jr., who d. 1832, all of Caswell Co., N.C., late 1700s early 1800s.—Mrs. A. A. Wisuri, 829 McAlister Ave., Waukegan, Ill.
 See page 670 for Facsimile of a Completed Genealogical Form.

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Lamar Gets Monument

The Colorado Marker for the Santa Fe Trail Given by D.A.R. Will Be Placed in Railroad Park at Lamar.

(From The Lamar (Colo.) Register—a weekly newspaper no longer published—for October 5, 1927)

THE large monument, Pioneer Mother, given by the National Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, to the Colorado division of the Santa Fe Trail was decided this evening to be located in Lamar on a site leased in Railroad Park right on Main Street.

These monuments are large and beautiful representations of the trials of the brave women who followed their husbands to the west in those early days of danger and privations. The National D.A.R. is going to place one of these monuments in each State along the trail, and a committee of seven is selected to decide the location: The National Chairman of the

Old Trails Committee of the D.A.R., the State Regent and Vice Regent with two representatives of the State Old Trails organization and representatives of the two most historic cities along the route.

The hustling local Chapter of the D.A.R., with the historic name of Fort William Bent Chapter, entered the field and assisted by the officers of the Lamar Chamber of Commerce and local members of the Old Trails Association became one of the leading contenders. Today was picked for the trip to decide the matter by the committee. It was to start in the morning at Trinidad with sessions at LaJunta and Las Animas, and wind

up in the evening at Lamar. The Chamber of Commerce here had prepared a reception and banquet for the evening.

The local committee that went to Trinidad for the day's trip was composed of Mrs. Leon Butler and Mrs. Ray Strain of Fort William Bent Chapter, and Sen. A. N. Parrish, a member of the location committee, and L. M. Markham. After carefully investigating all the claims of the four towns, the committee went into executive session at the Elks' Home after the banquet, and in secret ballot decided to favor Lamar by 5 to 2.

The splendid monument will be a decided attraction for the beautifying of our city, and will be located in the Santa Fe park at the depot on Main street side. The ladies of the Fort William Bent chapter are entitled to great credit for the success of our city in securing the memorial, and Senator Parrish as one of the committee and the committee of the Chamber of Commerce also did fine work.

Six Sisters in One Chapter

By Grace K. Leavell

Regent, Cofachique Chapter, Iola, Kans.

WHEN Mrs. Frederic A. Groves visited our Kansas State Conference at Arkansas City, Kans., on February 17, I had the privilege of presenting to her six sisters who had been received into membership in Cofachique Chapter during the past year. They were all born and raised in Iola, and through the research of their brother, Cleo Doggett, of Cherokee, Okla., in the family's genealogical records became interested in the D.A.R. Although they had been scattered by marriage, they preferred to enter a chapter at their old home, Iola. We naturally were overjoyed to receive them.

The sisters are: Vola Doggett (Mrs. Burton) Miller, Santa Monica, Calif.; Carrie Doggett (Mrs. Herman H.) Tholen, Iola, Kans.; Bertha Doggett (Mrs. A. G.) Emerson, Independence, Kans.; Virginia Doggett (Mrs. Howard A.) Tewell, Sr., Edenburg, Tex.; Paula Doggett (Mrs. E. E.) Harrison, Iola, Kans.; Maxine Dog-

gett (Mrs. Ora A.), Duncan, Prairie Village, Kans.

Mrs. Miller's late husband was an official with the Universal Atlas Cement Co., Hudson, N. Y., for 15 years and a superintendent with an overseas assignment before he retired to California. Mrs. Emerson's late husband was a dentist. Mrs. Tewell's husband (now deceased) was owner of the Tewell Lumber Yard in Edenburg, Tex., with extensive lumber interests in the Rio Grande Valley; he was also an architect and a captain in World War I. Mrs. Harrison's husband was founder and owner of 11 shoe stores in southeastern Kansas. His son and daughter inherited these stores. Mrs. Duncan's husband is corporation accountant for the G. W. Van Kepp Corporation of Kansas City, Mo.

Cleo Doggett, the brother who did the genealogical research, is former editor and owner of the *Cherokee Republic*, the newspaper of his hometown.



Maxine Doggett (Mrs. Ora A.) Duncan, Carrie Doggett (Mrs. Herman H.) Tholen, Bertha Doggett (Mrs. A. G.) Emerson, Paula Doggett (Mrs. E. E.) Harrison.



Vola Doggett (Mrs. Burton) Miller.

Cleo Doggett.

Virginia Doggett (Mrs. Howard A.) Tewell.

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*National Board Dinners	MRS. JAMES M. HASWELL, 4430 Nichols Ave., S.W., Washington 24, D. C.
State Regents Dinners	MRS. ELLSWORTH EVERETT CLARK, 3627 Chesapeake St., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.
Program Reviewing	MRS. HERBERT D. FORREST, 747 Euclid Ave., Jackson, Miss.
Revision of Bylaws	MRS. FRANK O. McMILLEN, 137 Augusta Ave., Akron 2, Ohio.

* Also 1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Special Meeting
June 3, 1959

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, at 12 noon, Wednesday, June 3, 1959, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Stribling, offered prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Erb.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, called the roll and the following members were recorded present: *National Officers:* Mrs. White, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Baker, Miss Burns, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Hoke, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Wrenn, Vice President General, District of Columbia; Mrs. Tonkin, Vice President General, Virginia; *State Regents:* Miss Downing, Delaware; Mrs. Shramek, Maryland; Mrs. Morse, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Miss Burns, moved that 37 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Cook. Adopted.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 493; resigned, 402; reinstated, 37.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hayward, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 490 applications presented to the Board today.

MARTHA B. HAYWARD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Hayward moved that the 490 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Brewer. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Baker, read her report.

**Report of
Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 25th to June 3rd:

Through their respective State Regents the following three members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Margaret Catharine Ferguson, Boonville, Indiana; Mrs. Beulah Smith Pratt, Concord, Tennessee; Mrs. Jewel Robinson Lane, South Charleston, West Virginia.

The following three organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Ruth Paxton Adams, Arcadia, Florida; Mrs. Hazel Ford Reed, Goodland, Kansas; Mrs. Lucile Hill Walker, Plainview, Texas.

The following reappointment of two organizing regents is requested through

their respective State Regents: Mrs. Hazel Ford Reed, Goodland, Kansas; Mrs. Lucile Hill Walker, Plainview, Texas.

Authorization of the following two chapters is requested by the respective State Regents: Arcadia, Florida; Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Tonnaleuka, Braddock, Pennsylvania.

The following three chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Sarah Boone, Kansas City, Missouri; Captain Warren Cottle, Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Sanderlin's Bluff, Raleigh, Tennessee.

ELIZABETH H. BAKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Baker moved the confirmation of three organizing regents; reappointment of two organizing regents; authorization of two chapters; disbandment of one chapter; confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Miss Burns. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Seimes, read the minutes of the meeting which were approved as read.

Mrs. White expressed her pleasure that so many attended the Special Board Meeting and wished them all a happy summer.

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

BETTY NEWKIRK SEIMES,
Recording Secretary General.

The New Forty-Niner

Just 110 years after the California gold rush, another forty-niner is receiving much attention these days—the Flag of the United States of America, redesigned to recognize the admission of Alaska to the Union as a sovereign State. The new Flag was raised at 12:01 a.m. on July 4 at Fort McHenry, Md.; the War Memorial Auditorium at Worcester, Mass.; and the Flag House at Baltimore, Md. This raising of the Flag by night was allowable, because of special permis-

sion granted by the Congress for night display; the Capitol at Washington and Francis Scott Key's grave in Frederick, Md., are also authorized to fly the flag by night.

At Bar Harbor, Maine, raising of the new Flag on Mount Cadillac at sunrise (exactly 4.47 a.m.) opened a Fourth of July fete that lasted 19½ hours, opening with the Flag ceremony and closing with dancing on the pier from 10 p.m. to midnight. Canadian officials were asked to be

special guests at the Flag raising; and later the beautiful nylon Flag, after being carried in a parade, was to be presented by the Portland (Maine) AMVETS to representatives of Alaska in Washington and then conveyed to the Governor of Alaska as a permanent token of honor from the State of Maine to the State of Alaska. This information concerning Bar Harbor's Fourth of July celebration was obtained from the *Bar Harbor Times* of July 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL

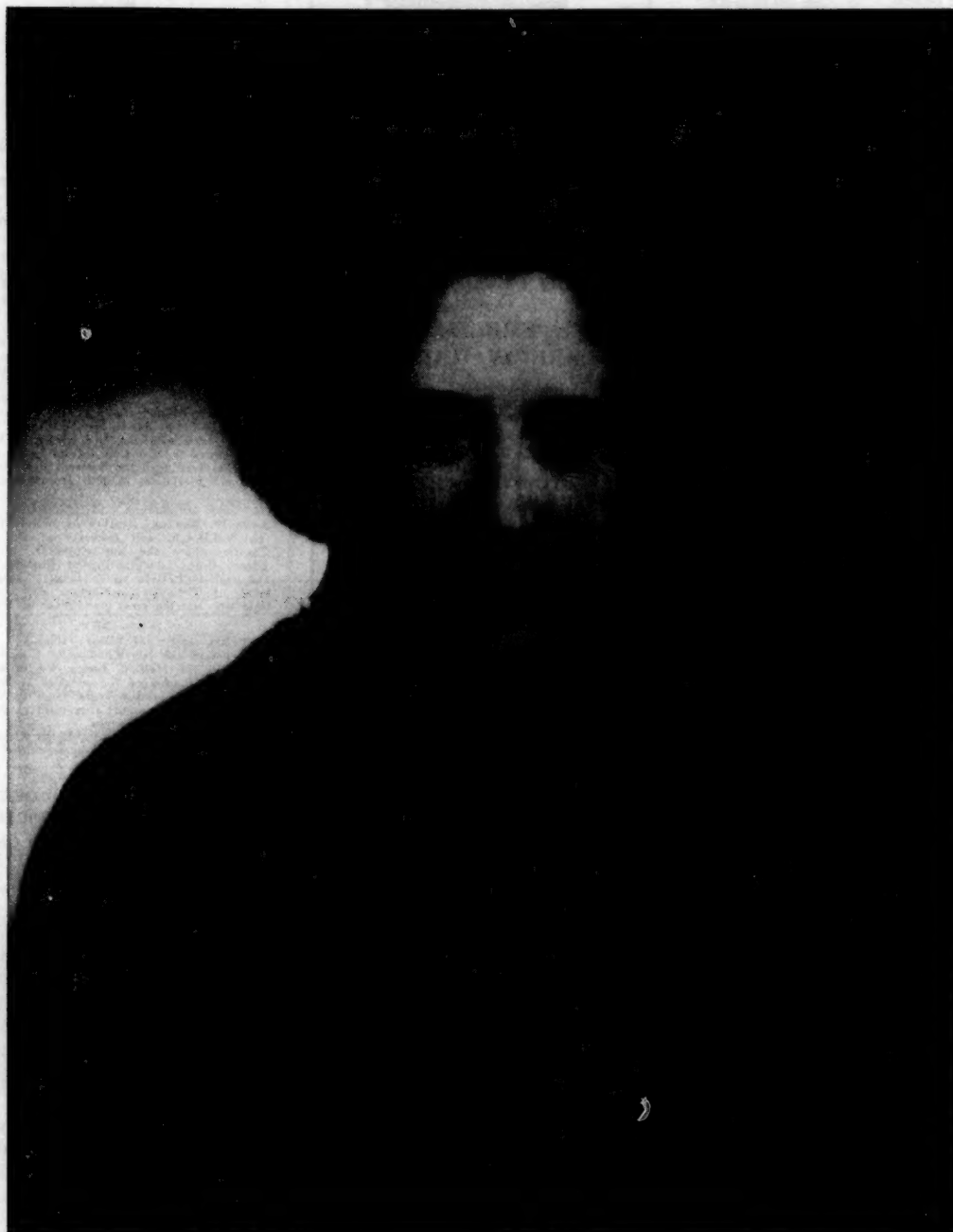
D. A. R. Membership

State	Number of Chapters	Membership as of June 1, 1959		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	64	2,965	42	3,007
ALASKA.....	3	88		88
ARIZONA.....	7	539	25	564
ARKANSAS.....	29	1,457	15	1,472
CALIFORNIA.....	139	8,186	278	8,464
CANAL ZONE.....	1	58	1	59
COLORADO.....	35	2,389	28	2,417
CONNECTICUT.....	58	4,754	60	4,814
DELAWARE.....	9	538	3	541
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,810	97	3,907
FLORIDA.....	68	5,023	126	5,149
GEORGIA.....	88	6,166	75	6,241
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	168	1	169
IDAHO.....	12	530	9	539
ILLINOIS.....	116	9,699	132	9,831
INDIANA.....	94	7,347	30	7,377
IOWA.....	87	4,334	57	4,391
KANSAS.....	65	3,574	29	3,603
KENTUCKY.....	73	4,563	30	4,593
LOUISIANA.....	49	2,732	35	2,767
MAINE.....	36	2,124	35	2,159
MARYLAND.....	34	1,967	67	2,034
MASSACHUSETTS.....	100	5,497	78	5,575
MICHIGAN.....	61	4,523	63	4,586
MINNESOTA.....	42	1,795	33	1,828
MISSISSIPPI.....	51	3,140	42	3,182
MISSOURI.....	87	5,250	80	5,330
MONTANA.....	15	685	6	691
NEBRASKA.....	44	2,397	26	2,423
NEVADA.....	6	279	5	284
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	34	1,777	12	1,789
NEW JERSEY.....	84	5,270	92	5,362
NEW MEXICO.....	11	684	9	693
NEW YORK.....	179	14,166	243	14,409
NORTH CAROLINA.....	87	5,005	68	5,073
NORTH DAKOTA.....	9	310	9	319
OHIO.....	126	9,331	130	9,461
OKLAHOMA.....	40	2,361	40	2,401
OREGON.....	32	1,466	15	1,481
PENNSYLVANIA.....	136	13,294	89	13,383
PUERTO RICO.....	1	23		23
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,038	6	1,044
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	59	3,017	51	3,068
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	437	3	440
TENNESSEE.....	83	4,289	68	4,357
TEXAS.....	105	8,089	118	8,207
UTAH.....	3	208	4	212
VERMONT.....	29	1,326	5	1,331
VIRGINIA.....	108	6,142	113	6,255
WASHINGTON.....	39	2,028	42	2,070
WEST VIRGINIA.....	48	3,538	36	3,574
WISCONSIN.....	47	2,293	25	2,318
WYOMING.....	9	430	13	443
FOREIGN: CUBA.....	1	56		56
ENGLAND.....	1	33		33
FRANCE.....	2	78		78
ITALY.....	1	29		29
MEXICO.....	1	36		36
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	20		20
AT LARGE.....			29	29
TOTAL.....	2,848	183,351	2,728	186,079

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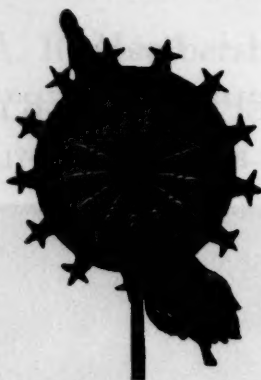
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Among Our Contributors

SURAN ANN DAVIS TIFFANY joined the D.A.R. in 1915 as a member of Aloha Chapter in Honolulu, Hawaii. In 1953 she became a member of Presidio Chapter in San Francisco. She has served on various committees and at present is Recording Secretary. She was twice a delegate to Continental Congress.

☆

DENNIS C. KURJACK, born in Dauphin County, has spent most of his life in Pennsylvania and at present is Chief of the Division of Interpretations at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and has done post-graduate work at European universities. He has a PhD in history. During World War II he served with the U.S. Army in Europe and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by France.

He has been with the National Park Service since 1947 and specializes in 18th century American history.

☆

ANNE W. NEWTON, member of Bellefontaine Chapter, N.S.D.A.R. and formerly of Dolly Madison Chapter where she was Registrar, was born in Adena, Ohio, later moving to Washington, D. C., and back to Bellefontaine, Ohio. "Adena" was the home of Thomas Worthington, sixth governor of Ohio who was the great grandfather of Mrs. Newton.

☆

PAUL NIX, author of "Dear Tamassee," in his address before the last Continental Congress said he served in the Marines during World War II and after being discharged, he enrolled at Furman University, married and was graduated from the Seminary. He is now pastor at a rural church, following in his father's footsteps.

The Junior Dream That Came True

by Nancy Drake Reese (Mrs. Joseph O.)

*Pennsylvania State Chairman,
Junior Membership Committee, 1956-1959*

The setting is the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. It is the annual Pennsylvania luncheon, April 20th, 1959. Three Juniors dressed in page white step up to the mike to make an announcement sung to the tune of "Syncopated Clock."

By Eastern Time you're going to see
Philadelphia's brand of pageantry
"Lil" Red School House comes to you
By Juniors on May number two!

By Central Time you're going to see
Harrisburg in it's spring finery
Hats and flowers so divine
By Juniors on May number nine!

By Western Time you're going to see
Pittsburgh's own big anniversary
"Gateway Gaieties" it will be
By Juniors on May twenty-three!

Together we will tick success
By makin' time for our dear K.D.S.
With cards, tombola and bazaar
By Juniors in the D.A.R.

Thus sang the three Juniors. So casually were the three Card Party an-

nouncements made that few realized the dream had come true. The dream of a Junior Card Party in each of Pennsylvania's three districts—all for the same project—equipment for the Mechanical Arts Workshop at Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School.

To those who remember the first Card Party and Bazaar in 1951 this meant we had come a long way. The first year fourteen girls representing four Chapters in the Philadelphia area took the responsibility of that Party. As usual, whenever anything new and different is tried, there were pessimistic people who predicted failure. Surely the idea must have seemed impossible at times even to those ambitious girls. They weren't even sure they would even have enough money to pay their expenses until days before the Card Party. But the strong support of the State Officers, Chapter Regents and friends made even that first effort a

success. And this annual event has continued and grown for nine years.

This May the Central District Juniors felt the tinge of uncertainty when they held their first benefit. Four years ago the Western District Juniors had this same feeling. But in each case the strong support from the Chapters and the cooperation between Junior Committees spelled success.

Since the beginning of our Card Parties for a State Junior Project in 1951 we have sent almost \$17,000 to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee. We have also been honored by the visits of the past four Presidents General. With such a past record to live up to the Juniors strive to make each year even bigger than the one before.

Yes, the dream has come true. And I think it proves that if people have faith and are willing to work hard—nothing is impossible.

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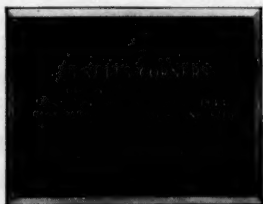
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GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE, N.S.D.A.R.

Genealogical Form

Lineage and Revolutionary Service

.....WILLIAM WARD.....
 Name of Grandparent descended from Revolutionary Ancestor

.....William Ward.....born on8-27-1823..... atLitchfield, Conn.....
 died at.....Macon, Mississippi.....on.....12-27-1887.....and his () wife
 ..Emilie AnotINETTE Whiffen.....born on....1-2-1829.....at.....Kimbolton, Hunting-
 donshire, England
 died at.....Macon, Mississippi.....on....4-2-1864.....married on....7-7-1853....
 References:.....Bible and other family records.....

The said.....William Ward.....was the child of
William Ward.....born on....10-19-1771.....at.....New Haven, Conn.....
 died at.....Litchfield, Connecticut.....on....7-22-1854.....and his () wife
Charlotte Munger.....born on....6-25-1784.....at.....Litchfield, Conn.....
 died at.....Litchfield, Connecticut.....on....8-1-1856.....married on....3-1-1803....
 References:.....Descendants of Andrew Warde; The Munger Book; Litchfield, Conn.
 Town Records.

The said.....William Ward.....was the child of
William Ward.....born on....12-8-1736.....at.....New Haven, Conn.....
 died at.....Litchfield, Connecticut.....on....11-6-1829.....and his () wife
Anne Palmer.....born on....3-1-1746.....at.....Cornwall, Conn.....
 died at.....Litchfield, Connecticut.....on....11-4-1839.....married on....11-27-1766....
 References:.....Above. Also, Nat'l #217,379.....

ANCESTOR'S SERVICES

(.....place of residence during the Revolution was.....
 (Name)
 His Service was: Artificer in Continental Service. On file in Adjutant General's
 Office, State of Connecticut. Also, Connecticut Men in the Revolution.

Give, if possible, the following data: The Revolutionary ancestor was married

- (1) to.....Anne Palmer.....at.....New Haven, Connecticut..., 1766.....
 (2) to.....at....., 1.....
 (3) to.....at....., 1.....

CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTOR

(By each marriage, if married more than once)

Name	Date of Birth	To whom married, noting if married more than once
1. Marcella	7-11-1768	Joseph Birge
2. Diantha	1-30-1770	Uriah Stone
3. William	10-19-1771	Charlotte Munger
4. Solomon	10-7-1773	d.y.
5. Grace	7-16-1775	Ashbel Wessels
6. Abigail	9-27-1777	Jesse Kilbourne
7. John	9-10-1779	Sarah Clifford
8. Henry	1-20-1782	Diantha Kilbourne
9. Laurianne	7-20-1786	John Brown

What Are You Sharing?

(Continued from page 654)

this country was built firmly on "the faith of our fathers."

As you select and use programs from the Program Committee slide library you will surely think of much you will want to share from your own locality and State and from your own chapter and State committee work. Do enlist the aid of a camera fan and share, through the Program Office, with other chapters well-planned sets of 35-mm. color slides with scripts. You will want your State included in the library, we're sure. Do it now, so that we may see you—so that we may all benefit. What ARE you sharing?

CHECKS DRAWN BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN GIVEN TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REVEAL AFFAIRS OF EVERYDAY LIFE

Lincoln Isham of Dorset, Vt., great-grandson of Abraham Lincoln, has given the Library of Congress 29 checks made out by Lincoln and 1 drawn by the administrator of his estate. The 28 written by Lincoln are dated in 1859 and 1860, when he was residing in Springfield, Ill., and range in amounts from \$1.25 to \$100. All were drawn on his account with the Springfield Marine Fire and Insurance Company, now the Springfield Marine Bank.

The checks are rich in human interest, adding bits of knowledge about Lincoln's everyday life. There is, for example, one for \$100 made out to a tailor only 3 weeks before he went to New York City to deliver his historic Cooper Institute address. It suggests that the prairie lawyer was careful to equip himself for his appearance in important eastern political circles. Fathers with sons in college will understand a check for \$25 drawn to "Self for Bob," to procure funds for Robert Todd Lincoln, who was then attending Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. Another for \$5 is made out simply to "Wife." Mrs. Lincoln's tastes possibly can also be discerned in three checks for \$88.70, \$92.66 and \$24, written within a period of 8 days, drawn in favor of a jeweler, who at the time was advertising a "New and Elegant Stock of Watches," an upholstery and painting firm, and another jeweler. There is great finality in the last check in the collection, amounting to \$1,373.53 and dated July 25, 1865. It was drawn by David Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and administrator of Lincoln's estate, to close Lincoln's account with Riggs and Company, of Washington, D. C., with whom he banked during his Presidency.

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On the estate of "Montpelier," Orange County, Virginia, burial place of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, and of his wife, "Dolley" Payne Madison. Custodian since April 1930 of this hallowed shrine, the Chapter will hold appropriate exercises on September 14, 1959, honoring James Madison, the Father of the Constitution.

Do not forget to use your ZONE number.

The Place of Tamassee in My Life

(Continued from page 634)

Tamassee meant INSPIRATION FOR THE FUTURE. After 4 years at Tamassee, I realized that this was only the beginning. Uncle Sam was waiting on me, but I felt that someday, somehow, I must go to college. I left Tamassee with far more than class work. I had been taught and trained mentally, physically, and spiritually. I left with the deep realization that scattered throughout the land were thousands of ladies who believed and practiced, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

After being discharged from the Marines after the end of World War II, I enrolled at Furman University under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Here I met my wife, Sophie, who worked along with me and got me through the Seminary. I am now pastoring a rural church near Anderson where I am very happy with my wife; Betsy Lynn, 6; Paul Jr., 4; and Barbara, 1½.

You might be interested in knowing what the Nix children did after you helped them at Tamassee. Ernest was called into service at the beginning of the war after completing the 10th grade, served in some of the roughest fighting in Europe, and now lives on the home place. Beatrice worked for the Post Office here in Washington during the war and is now with National Geographic. (Paul has told his story!) Thelma trained as a nurse and is now working in Toccoa, Ga. Dorothy worked and went to Mitchell Junior College, worked for Southern Bell, and now lives with her Navy husband in Jacksonville, Fla. Beulah let the love bug bite her hard before graduation. She is employed and lives with her family in Charlotte. Betty Zane worked and went to Anderson Junior College, and married a Tamassee graduate who is a member of the faculty at Clemson College. He is a graduate of Clemson and also has a Master's degree from Clemson. Audrey saved enough to take a business course at Lander College and now has employment at Myrtle Beach. William, through self-help and that of his family, attended North Greenville Junior College and now is training for manager with McClellan's stores.

This is part of the reason that I

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Sarah Ludlow Chapter
And Signed
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Crucible Corporation

North Haven, Connecticut

stand before you today and say with all my heart "Thank you for Tamassee and what you have done for me and my family."

As I look back at Tamassee, I have a deep appreciation for the help given to one unable to help himself. I have precious memories of the best years of my life. I have a realization that Tamassee is much bigger and better now than even when I was there. You have continually been adding necessary buildings, improving old buildings and increasing your support to Tamassee.

Tamassee is like a child looking to its parents for its very existence and growth. We realize that it takes more for a growing child now than ever before. May you, the Daughters of the American Revolution, always give your growing child what it needs. I know of no greater investment than giving young lives receive a chance of contributing to our

(Continued on page 672)

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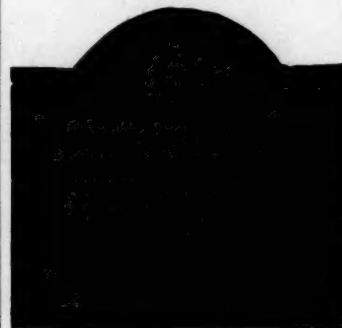
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. . ."

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CORRECTION

Aurora Chapter, D.A.R., Aurora, Illinois carried an
ad in the May issue (page 530) in memory of Mrs.
Loretta Geer Bugher. By printers error, her name
was spelled Greer instead of Geer.

The Place of Tamassee in My Life

(Continued from page 671)

Nation the strong ideals you cherish.
Remember, "One never stands as tall
as when he stoops to help a child."

Plan to visit Tamassee and see for
yourself just how beautiful and good
she is! Your appreciation for, inter-
est in, and support of your school
will increase. See boys and girls
building "A life that's good and true,
building for the Nation's future and
for old Tamassee, too!"

May you, the Daughters of the
American Revolution, leave this Con-
gress with this song in your hearts
and on your lips:

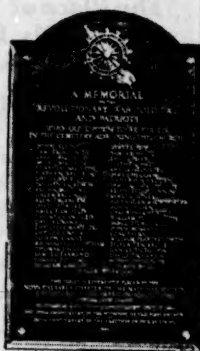
"O Tamassee,
Dear Tamassee,
How we love thee, How we love
thee;

May no trouble e'er thy peace mar;
Fair Tamassee, D.A.R."

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